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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Italy Finds Trench War Ended

U. S. Plays War Game on Paper

France Asks Big Battleships

NRA Faces Strike in Textiles

London Enforces Night Quiet

America Seeks Cheaper Planes

WITH, happily, no war in sight, Europe and America play war games and look for secret tie-ups among makers of munitions. Italy finds the trench warfare, on which most World War fighting was based, is obsolete. The increased efficiency of tanks enables troops to break through trench lines. Authorities see the "eventual war" having rapid movements with fewer men at the front, more mechanical weapons and clouds of aircraft. Meanwhile, two American armies, under General Douglas MacArthur, are called to repel a "black alliance" invasion from the New Jersey shore. No actual field maneuvers; all the forces and fighting are merely things worked out by experts on paper—If only the world's war lords would allow the real wars to be fought out on paper, with the loser paying off the losses with checks!

* * *

¶ Washington sees the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee prepare to inquire into under-surface tie-ups of big arms manufacturers. Letters are alleged to indicate relations with European companies. This gives quick color to the rumor that wars are internationally promoted by those who profit by them. Senator Nye, chairman, says American arms expenditures are part of a vicious circle looking to war. He desires a pull in the other direction—He proposes a Secretary of Peace in the President's Cabinet.

* * *

¶ France reacts to the infection of competitive building of fighting fleets. François Piétri, Navy Minister, asks big battleships for decisive action. The French swing toward battleships grows out of Premier Mussolini's statement that Italy plans two such ships of enormous size. France had already answered Germany's new "pocket battleships" by starting work on the Dunkerque and the Strasbourg. Answer and answer back—When will sanity halt these costly counter-replies?

* * *

¶ The National Recovery Administration faces many actual problems. Administrator Hugh S. Johnson appears to have won in his controversy with Secretary of Labor Perkins and Counsel Donald Richberg, being retained by President Roosevelt. With a nation-wide textile workers' strike threatening, the National Labor Relations Board calls workers and employers to a conference in an attempt to avert the calamity. The workers propose to strike and ask food supplies from public relief funds. Washington indicates such help would be granted. Employers call this the Government fighting for the strikers—But to refuse aid to needy could equally be called fighting for the other side.

* * *

¶ Chicago hears Dr. Olive Stott Gabriel protest a "world-wide movement to force women back into the home." President Gabriel tells the National Association of Women Lawyers NRA codes are responsible in part for the jeopardizing of women's working rights. When jobs grow scarce women are forced out—Concentrated action by women, she says, will stop the reactionary tide.

* * *

¶ London reports encouraging success in its campaign for quiet during sleeping hours. From 11:30 p. m. to 7 a. m., with 3000 extra police out to enforce the new order, no automobile horn or siren is sounded in the area within five miles of Charing Cross. Motorists comply with apparent zest, after-theater throngs signal and are signaled by taxis in silence, gardeners' lorries move toward Covent Garden markets at dawn with no noise but their own rumble—What wonderful things may happen as big cities grow still enough to rest and listen.

* * *

¶ Milwaukee hears President Earle W. Evans tell the American Bar Association the profession must rid itself of a dreadful incubus. The criminally inclined, in the underworld and in business, must lose the belief that their money will secure supposedly reputable lawyers to aid them in planning overt acts and forestalling the law. Robert H. Jackson of the U. S. Treasury Department declares the bar's effort to assert leadership in criminal law enforcement arouses little public interest—The public doubts whether lawyers will go far enough to hurt their trade.

* * *

¶ The U. S. Department of Commerce takes the first government steps to bring about higher utility and lower cost of airplanes. It opens bids requested by it for constructing 25 small, safe, easily operated, inexpensive planes. One of the bids, said not to be fully qualified, gives a price of $750 each. While these planes are for field use by aviation inspectors, the department is trying to develop planes for the private citizen that can compete in cost and safety with automobiles—When the plane is ready, officials believe, the public will be ready to buy and go aloft.

Richberg Errs On Facts, Says G. O. P. Leader

Actually Business Under NRA Shows Decline, Fletcher Says

They Differ on Dates

Cites A. F. of L. Figures to Show Employment Lags—Charges Distortion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, struck a campaign note last night in a statement asserting that business had actually declined rather than improved under the régimes of the NRA and AAA.

Criticizing a report just made to President Roosevelt by Mr. Donald R. Richoerg, executive secretary of the executive council, which listed a 4,120,000 increase in employment under the New Deal, Mr. Fletcher asserted the comparisons made were between present conditions and the early spring and summer of 1933. The AAA and NRA were not effective until July of that year, he said.

Under a heading "Mr. Richberg's busy day," the G. O. P. chief contended the benefits of the New Deal could be shown only by a comparison with conditions "as they were when these two measures became effective and what they are today."

Not Increase, But Decline

"Such a comparison," he said, "shows that during the period since these two outstanding so-called recovery measures became effective, business activity has declined, private construction has declined, carloadings have declined. The greatest decline in carloadings has been in general merchandise, coal and coke, ore and forest products.

"Due to the drought compelling farmers to rush their stock either to market or to new pasturage, and market what little grain they had, carloaddings of these two classes have shown an increase. That is an evidence of distress and not of prosperity.

"Industrial production has declined in all classifications listed by the Department of Commerce, except automobiles. This includes coal electric power, lumber, petroleum and steel. The index number of production of automobiles Aug. 18, 1934, was 70.6, as against 70.7 Aug. 19, 1933. Cotton consumption and textile production have declined; pig iron, boot and shoe, silk and zinc production, all have declined.

A. F. of L. Bears Out Claim

"The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar in July 1933, was represented by the index 71, as against only 66 in July, 1934.

"According to the American Federation of Labor's statistical department, unemployment today is 300,000 greater than it was in October last year and the total number of unemployed industrial workers is in the neighborhood of 10,000,000."

Mr. Fletcher contended that recovery in the United States was very rapid from April, following the bank panic, to the first week in August "when the deadening effects

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Auto Insurance Rates to Rise

England Tests Ways of Relief

Textile Mills Welcome Strike

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Motoring

Insurance Rate Seesaw

Last year the Massachusetts highway mishap rate went down a little. With it went the compulsory automobile insurance rates. This year the accident rate has gone up, along with a 60 per cent increase in drunken driving.

And when the new rates are announced Friday, a rise of "quite a bit" is expected.

Insurance Commissioner Merton L. Brown said today the figures would be made public Friday, refused to comment. A substantial increase is foreseen, however, by Massachusetts motorists, who can't help but look at their slim pocketbooks, then at the repeal saloons lining the highways.

Recovery

How England Does It

The way in which others do things is always interesting to conscientious workers. State Commissioner of Public Welfare Richard K. Conant thought so, went to England to study the British "public assistance" system.

Returning recently he said he found that: "The members of public assistance committees . . . were interested, intelligent citizens, representative of all parties.

"While it has been necessary to resort to national systems and national appropriations . . . the tradition for local self-government is as strong as ours and democracy seems to be rooted very firmly in government . . . .

"England has had a considerable degree of recovery and the percentage of unemployment is less than half as high as ours . . . .

"A new system of unemployment assistance committees is now being organized to take over from the public assistance committees the relief of all unemployed persons and to handle the transitional payments . . .

"Housing developments are conspicuous everywhere. . . .

"Labor shares political responsibility with capital through an intelligent party organization and thereby strengthens the basis of democratic government.

"The national schemes seem to meet with general satisfaction and it looks as if England would go on

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

New Battleships For France Urged By Navy Minister

Piétri Advances Program to Meet Plans of Italy and Germany

PARIS, Aug. 28 (AP)—A powerful battleship fleet as alone capable of decisive action was sought today by M. François Piétri, Minister of the Navy, who is vigorously pushing a program modernizing the French fleet.

The French swing toward battleship strength parallels Premier Mussolini's announcement that Italy is planning two new capital ships, and continued construction by Germany of her pocket battleships.

The battle cruiser Dunkerque, which is France's answer to Germany's pocket battleships, will be finished in 1937 while her sister ship, the Strasbourg, will be ready in 1938 Three battleships of the Provence type are being modernized, while squadrons at the four chief French bases are being reorganized.

M. Piétri, who has already inspected bases at Cherbourg, Brest and Toulon, shortly is going to Biserta, which is the base for northern Africa.

Construction of large underground storage tanks for fuel oil was ordered recently by the navy against possible emergency shortages.

Italian Army Maneuvers Eliminate Trench Warfare

ROME, Aug. 28 (AP)—Italian military authorities, calculating the results of the recent army maneuvers

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Busier Chicago Due as Teachers' Purses Are Filled

World's Fair Rivaled by Interest Aroused by Renewed Spending

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—Payment of $26,300,000 in back salaries to Chicago school employees, which began yesterday, is viewed in business and financial circles here as a "curtain raiser' to the economic drama of the "business of buying" which will get under way as the money begins to circulate.

The school-teachers who are paying bills and buying things have managed to stir up about as much excitement as the city has seen for a long time, outside the world's fair. No matter how the teachers may spend their long awaited money it is looked upon as one of the most helpful business restoratives the city could have at this time.

"A long step forward in the solvency of the community," is the way a public official in the tax department of the Government summed the situation up. He predicted that out of the $26,300,000 at least $1,500,000 would be paid into the Government here on back taxes

No sooner had the money started flowing into the hands of the teachers than the teachers started trickling into the county building to pay taxes.

"It seems to be the first thing they want to take care of," commented a clerk in the tax collector's office.

When a teacher pays his back

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Responsibility Of Lawyers To Nation Is Cited

Head of Bar Association Calls for Support of Drive on Crime

Waning of Prestige

Stress Put on Recovery of Position in Community of Legal Profession

By Frank L. Perrin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 28—Responsibility and leadership of and by lawyers was the subject of the opening address at the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American Bar Association, delivered by Mr. Earle W. Evans of Wichita, Kan., the president, at the first session of the general convention this afternoon.

Yesterday there were divisional or sectional meetings, perhaps the most important of which was that of the group designated as the Conference of Bar Association delegates and the American Judicature Society.

The principal address was by Mr. Robert H. Jackson, an assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States. His subject, "The Lawyer; Leader or Mouthpiece."

Must Combat Shortcomings

A call to the legal profession to free itself from the abuses, weaknesses and shortcomings which are costing its members ever-increasing loss of prestige with the public was sounded by Mr. Jackson.

"The public," said Mr. Jackson, "questions our disinterestedness, and our intellectual integrity and your independence as a class. Does a lawyer have any unpurchasable convictions on any subject, especially if he has or hopes for clients who have an interest in that subject? Does he lead an independent mental life or is he nourished solely by retainers?

"Our recent effort to assert leadership of public sentiment in favor of criminal law enforcement through a national bar program met with little public interest. One reason for this is that, while we are strongly opposed to crime in the abstract, we never will give organized support to any specific proposal to suppress it. We will not abolish the numerous motions which delay criminal trials, or lessen the appeals or stays which delay execution of sentence after trial. From no group can opposition to reformed codes of criminal procedure be counted on with such certainty as from the bar. It will uphold every refuge of the criminal, such as the privilege against self-incrimination, and the absurd practice of setting aside convictions if the prosecutor mentions that the defendant did not take the stand, although every juror knows it, and also knows that the instinct of an innocent man is to deny a false accusation.

Canadian System Outlined

"Our public zeal for suppression of crime is discounted because of our private willingness to defend any criminal for any offence. Every miscarriage of justice which releases a criminal is caused by a lawyer and permitted by a judge."

Speaking before the Criminal Section of the Bar Association, Mr. Thomas W. S. Parsons, assistant commissioner of British Columbia police, urged that the United States adopt the Canadian system of provincial police in each state, with some form of national police to assist them and to patrol the wide open space.

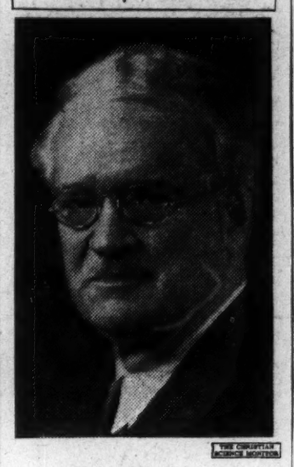
Mr. Parsons advocated a single national criminal law for the United States, such as Caanda has. Then he said, when a crime is committed a warrant would be good in all of the country.

"We simply cannot grasp the idea of extradition between state and state," he said.

The speaker advocated regional training schools, operated by the Federal Government to which the states would send their men. This,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Bar Spokesman



Earle W. Evans
President of American Bar Association

French Visitors At Cartier Fête Hold Congresses

Jurists to Meet Canadians in Montreal Talk on Civil Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—In connection with the Jacques Cartier celebrations which have drawn many visitors from France, a congress on French civil law is being held here, in which noted French and Quebec jurists will participate.

Mr. J. E. Beaulieu, K. C., former batonnier of the Montreal Bar and professor of civil law at the University of Montreal, and Senator André Fantaux, K. C., the present batonnier, will deliver on Aug. 31 the opening addresses of the congress. M. Henri Capitant, professor of law in Paris, will speak on the evolution of family law in France since the formation of the civil code.

Mr. P. B. Migneault, retired judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, will deliver an address on delictual responsibility in the Province of Quebec, and an address by Mr. Auguste Desiliets, K. C., batonnier of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, will close the morning sessions. Many outstanding speakers from France and the Province of Quebec will later deliver addresses, which will conclude with a discussion of the law of domicile in the Province of Quebec.

Transformations in the law of successions and donations in France since the code will be dealt with. Prof. Xavier Janne, of the University of Liege, will treat of various applications of similar juridical principles in French and Belgian jurisprudence, while an address will be given by M. Salvatore Galgano, general secretary of the Institute of Legislative Studios in Rome.

Many of Europe's leading physicians will be in Montreal from Sept. 1 to 3. About 250 French-speaking doctors from France and Belgium will stay here for the convention of Les Médicins de Langue Française de l'Amérique du Nord, and hold their own convention of Les Médicins de Langue Française d'Europe. The latter convention will be the first in the association's history to be held outside Europe.

On Sept. 1, the delegates will attend an unveiling of a bust of Cartier on the new bridge recently completed across the St. Lawrence River, near Montreal. Later the delegates will proceed to Ottawa where they will be received by Premier R. B. Bennett.

Truckmen Threaten To Tie Up New York; Mill Groups to Meet

Textile Workers to Talk Proposed Strike Over With Federal Board

Hope Seen for Peace

Employers Agree to Discuss Any Sincere Complaint With Open Mind

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—With only four days remaining to the Government in which to avert a nation-wide strike throughout the textile industry, one ray of hope shot through the gathering clouds today in the form of acceptance by the strike leaders of an invitation from the National Labor Relations Board to confer over points at issue.

But the acceptance was accompanied by statements so belligerent in tone that as yet little hope is entertained here for a pacific settlement. Meanwhile the whole situation was further complicated by refusal of the cotton garment industry to observe the President's order for a 10 per cent reduction in hours and a 10 per cent increase in wages beginning Oct. 1.

In announcing that the strike leaders would confer with the Labor Board, Mr. Francis Gorman, chairman, emphasized that the strike could not be called off without substantial concessions from the employers who have also been invited to the Wednesday conference.

Not Wildly Enthusiastic

"We have met with Mr. Garrison two or three times and we shall be glad to respond to an invitation from him at any time," Mr Gorman said.

"If he chooses to ask others to meet him at the same time, that cannot affect our attitude toward his inviation. If responsible and duly authorized spokesmen for the industry should decide to make a strike unnecessary by agreeing to negotiate immediately and to a swift conclusion on the basis of our demands, meeting them measurably, then we should accept the new situation by not doing what it should no longer be necessary to do."

That this conference will result in a settlement is, of course, the hope of the Administration which is anxious to avert a tie-up of an entire industry which might put as many as 600,000 men out of employment overnight.

No Special Privilege

But as yet no effort has been made to force either side into a more conciliatory position. The nearest thing to an effort to exert pressure was assurance from the offices of Mr. Harry Hopkins, federal relief administrator, today that strikers could not expect to be fed at government expense merely because they are strikers.

This statement was issued after it was learned that strike leaders had been promising government relief to workers who strike as one method of encouraging their support of the union's action.

It was explained by Mr. Hopkins that the policy will be exactly the same as it has been in all strikes during recent months. Relief will be provided to any striker—as it would be to any individual—who can show necessity. Each case will be judged on its merits. If a striker

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

10,000 Ready to Strike to Get Back $5 Cut of 18 Months Ago

No Contest on Hours

Negotiations With Union and Employers Breaks Down—Painters Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Signs of industrial unrest increased here today as the possibility of a strike of 10,000 truckmen loomed on the horizon and representatives of the cotton garment industry in 42 states had put themselves on record as defying President Roosevelt's order to the manufacturers to cut working hours and increase wages.

The possibility of a truckmen's strike which would tie up a large part of the city's food supplies became imminent following the breakdown yesterday of negotiations for a new collective agreement between the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau of New York and the International Teamsters' Union

The negotiations foundered on the demand of union leaders that the $5 wage cut which the workers agreed to 18 months ago be restored. There is no controversy over hours or working conditions, it was said.

The men will vote on the proposed strike at a meeting here on Friday night.

Employers to Prepare

Meanwhile the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau of New York called a meeting of its members for tomorrow evening to make preparations for coping with the strike, and issued a statement asserting that competitive labor conditions make it impossible for the employers to pay an increased wage.

While hope was expressed in some quarters that the Regional Labor Board would intervene and arrange a compromise between the truckmen and their employers, Mr. Arthur G. McKeever, secretary of the New York Code Authority for the trucking industry, said it was unfortunate that the strike threat came at a time when the Authority is about to undertake enforcement of the code's labor provisions, stopping the practice of working hours in excess of code requirements and thereby spreading work and improving the average wage.

Think President Misled

The vote of representatives of the cotton garment industry to defy the President's order to increase wages and cut hours was taken at a meeting last night on the ground that the Chief Executive had been misinformed as to conditions and that his demand was "unjustifiable, unwarranted, burdensome and inequitable."

Following the vote, the meeting designated Col. R. B. Paddock, executive director of the Cotton Garment Code authority, to call upon President Roosevelt and explain the manufacturers' position, and authorized their legal counsel, Mr. Raymond A. Walsh, of Washington, to take steps, if necessary, to protect the rights and interests of members of the industry.

Labor leaders in the industry countered immediately with announcements that a general strike would be called in the cotton garment industry if necessary, to enforce the President's order.

Enforcement Is Expected

"If they defy the Government, we will enforce the order," Mr. David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, asserted. "We can, even with a general strike. But I am confident the Government will enforce the order."

Mr. Jacob S. Potofsky, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said that the next move was "up to the President."

"We are sure he will act with vigor and speed," he added. "Talk of a strike may be premature, but the Amalgamated will take all necessary steps to enforce the President's decree."

The action of the manufacturers was a blow to organized labor throughout the country, which had hailed President Roosevelt's order as the first move by the Chief Executive to assert his powers under the National Recovery Act to order changes in industrial codes affecting wages and hours.

Order Backed by Johnson

The order, issued on Aug. 23, was the first of its kind and was expected to open jobs for 10,000 additional workers. It was issued on recommendation of Brig.-Gen Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, who told the President that no material reëmployment had come about through the cotton garment code.

The resolution adopted by the manufacturers declared that the issuance of the President's order, in view of the united opposition of the industry, "represents a complete and improper reversion of policy under the theory of voluntary code procedure."

In a statement issued to the press, the manufacturers challenged the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

America Casts an Eye at the 'Dole'

From Hoover to Roosevelt Spans an Epoch, Monitor Writer Relates From England on Tour Comparing Social Projects—English Workers View Unemployment Relief Like Any Other Insurance

Door Locked to Spoils System Essential for Success

The Old New Deal

Interest abroad in the Roosevelt New Deal has been lively from the start, because of its striking innovations and effect upon Europe. A member of the Monitor's Washington staff, who has followed the NRA at the capital from its start, has gone to England to study precedents for the American experiment and to compare it with European measures. He writes nine articles, of which this is the third.

By Richard L. Strout

LONDON—One might as well be frank about it; I was among those who decried the British "dole" back in the days when the world industrial collapse was just bringing down its first row of financial dominoes.

It all seemed so simple then, there in Washington, in the early days of Herbert Hoover!

The old-fashioned way was best, it was argued; relief should be left in the hands of private parties while support for the unemployed should be organized on a local basis. Unemployment would reach only a few millions, it was confidently expected, and times would soon mend. On the other hand, the English were getting goodness-knows-where with their dole, which simply showed the folly of governmental interference with unemployment relief!

Well, a good deal of water has flowed under the bridge since then. It is no use reviving old controversies. But two facts stand out: Great Britain has continued with its system of unemployment insurance, subject, of course, to customary periodic revision; while the United States, under President Roosevelt's New Deal, seems now about to accept some form of unemployment insurance for itself.

America on the Way

Washington observers regard the institution of such a system as practically assured. Quick action is promised on the Wagner-Lewis bill, or something like it. President Roosevelt is advocating "Social Security," and has named a committee on unemployment insurance; Wisconsin has already plumped for such insurance on its own account; while Europe this summer fairly swarms with Washington officials studying the matter at first hand.

Great Britain has had compulsory insurance ever since 1912 and enlarged its system extensively in 1920. How does this system work? Just what does it mean to the individual employee?

Let me take you, just for a minute, with John Smith, Little Uppington Street, London, as he applies for his unemployment relief from one of the 1048 labor exchanges scattered over Great Britain.

John Smith is a messenger in a London bank. You may be surprised to know that John Smith customarily wears a top hat. That is the fashion for bank messengers in London. But now John Smith is out of work. He has a top hat but no job. What shall he do?

We all know what John Smith would do in America. He would draw on his savings until they were exhausted. He would live on his family. He would borrow. He would curtail expenditures.

Yes, millions of John Smiths would curtail expenditures all at the same time, either because they had lost jobs or because they were not sure of their jobs, and the withdrawal of this mass purchasing power at the critical minute would make the trade slump 10 times worse.

Mr. Smith would sink lower and lower. Finally he would have to appeal to the state. And he would get—charity.

Mr. Smith in England is in a different position. He wears a top hat but he is really only a humble messenger and his wage is under $1250 (£250) a year. This is important, because otherwise he would not come under the insurance scheme. He has been required by law to make contributions to the fund ever since he started work, and the same law covers most industrial workers in Great Britain, but excepts domestics, farm laborers, and a number of other important classes.

Mr. Smith's contribution has been averaging about 20 cents a week, deducted from his wage by his em-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 9
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Chess 4
Progress in Education 6
The Home Forum 7
Our Heavenly Parent [With French Translation] 8
Home Building and Gardening 8
Weather 9
Events Tonight 9
Radio Time-Table 9
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

The flight of the mighty horde of banished Russians from Europe into Asia is a modern anabasis that deserves a Xenophon to write its annals; but Marc T. Greene gives us the highlights of this great trek on the Editorial Page.

If anyone believes that children are born with certain traits of character that will always handicap them, let him read "Eliminating That Fault," on the Progress in Education Page.

When we think of the most attractive homes we have seen, the ones with the most interesting surroundings usually stand out. An illustrated article on the Home Building and Gardening Page tells what can be done to develop environment that will play up the house.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings the Weekly Magazine Section with a number of interesting articles, among them: "Starving a War," by Philip Noel Baker; "Off the Court with Helen Jacobs," by Marjorie Shuler; "Learning the Art of Thinking," by Mabel S. Thomson; and "Puzzler's Progress," by Puzzlesmith himself.

Wednesday brings also the Women's Activities Page and another adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins.

French NRA Makes Old Dream Of Greater Paris Come True With Billions for Projects

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—One hundred thousand Frenchmen and their families will soon have good reason to acclaim the NRA—or rather its equivalent in France. For that is the number of unemployed expected to find work almost immediately when the French national reconstruction administration gets under way.

"National Commission of Public Works to Reduce Unemployment" is the official name for this French NRA, which, although set up some months ago, is just beginning to put into execution a program of constructive works involving a total expenditure of about 10,000,000,000 francs ($667,000,000).

In Paris particularly there is rejoicing, for Paris and its suburbs are to receive approximately half of this huge sum for the construction of "Greater Paris"—an old Parisian dream, including the building of a network of great highways encircling the city, as well as the extension of subways, the electrification of railways, and the construction and widening of many bridges.

If Paris receives the lion's share of the French NRA's attention and aid, it is because half of France's unemployment is concentrated in the capital and its immediate surroundings, and the primary purpose of the Government is to give work to as many jobless men as possible. Out of a total of about 312,000 registered persons receiving unemployment assistance in the whole of France, 153,000, or nearly half, are in the Paris region.

Thus, most of the remaining 5,000,000,000 francs is to be expended for public improvements in the industrial districts of northern France and in the larger cities such as Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre and Rouen, where the unemployed are most numerous.

M. Adrien Marquet, French Minister of Labor—and incidentally Mayor of Bordeaux—is the author of this program, which he conceives as the first step in an even larger plan of national reconstruction. M. Marquet is the leader of the new French political group of Neo-Socialists which separated from the Socialist Party last year. Some observers see in his vigorous leadership and his espousal of the ideas of corporativism a possible future "Führer" for France.

"The Marquet Plan" of reconstruction, as it is known in France, has the advantage of not requiring the launching of any direct loans by the State. It is to be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Roosevelt Asked to Call Extra Congress Session

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The People's Lobby, headed by the philosopher, Dr. John Dewey, asked President Roosevelt today to call a special session of Congress in September.

It said, among other things: The Government should take over the banks, natural resources and natural monopolies; consumption taxes "of at least $5,000,000,000 a year" must be repealed; excessive capitalization, interest rates and principal of long-term debts must be written down.

Haitian Treaty Next in Line
Billion Rise Due in Farm Cash
Flivver Planes Nearer to Goal

Bids for 25 Small Two-Seaters, However, Fail to Reach $700 Mark—General Approval Given to De-dangerized Fireworks

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 — Some individuals were holding their hands over their ears here today waiting for the textile strike powder keg to blow up. Others were probing an equally explosive situation revolving around NRA's future. But the federal establishment was ignoring the fireworks in the upper levels and going calmly about its routine business and running the Government and putting the country back on its economic feet.

The State Department cast its eyes toward Haiti as the next best subject of reciprocal trade negotiations—incidentally admitting thereby how remote chances are for any such agreements with Europe—while the NRA went through another reorganization move and the Bureau of Aeronautics saw its dream of "flivver airplanes to fit the average man's pocketbook coming within sight.

Somewhat ironically, the NRA which has manufactured so many figurative fireworks, procured an agreement among manufacturers to take the dangerous elements out of their literal product. The Department of Agriculture estimated that United States farmers will have a billion dollars more this year than they did last.

* * *

Recasting the NRA: The first major move in remodeling the framework of the NRA to bring its shape more into conformity with its task of code administration was inaugurated today. That the changes will provide a model for a permanent NRA to be set up by the next Congress is the hope of the drafters.

Nucleus of the change is a regrouping of all code divisions into four basic groups in recognition of the four basic types of industrial enterprise. The first will cover all industries taking basic materials from the soil; the second will cover fabrication into finished products; the third all services, ranging from transportation to amusement; and the fourth, distribution, both wholesale and retail.

Within these four groups will be 22 subordinate sections into one of which every codified trade or industry will be placed. It is the hope and intent that as far as possible the industries or trades within each of the 22 sections will merge to a considerable extent, thereby reducing the 682 different codes now in existence to not more than 250.

This reclassification of codes, besides seeking to contract the extent of the code structure, is also designed to enable allied lines of business to receive identical treatment on common problems; to reduce administrative overhead by eliminating duplication of functions and studies; to provide a clearer perspective on the different classes of codes, with clearer definition of problems to be solved by government and industry in development of code law and its application; and simplicity of lineup for more accurate statistics on industry and trade.

This administrative revision of the NRA structure is not to be confused with the revision of NRA policies and broader functions which is under detailed consideration by President Roosevelt at the present time. The regrouping of codes is merely an internal NRA question dictated by convenience and logic. It has been planned for some time and is not affected by the disagreement between General Johnson and other White House advisers over the NRA's future complexion.

* * *

Haitian Treaty: Haiti appears to be country No. 2 on the State Departments list for reciprocal treaty negotiations.

Encouraged by the reception given the first of these trade agreements, soon to go into effect with Cuba, tariff experts are getting material ready for a pact with Haiti which may put the United States and the island republic on the friendliest footing that they have been on for many years. Negotiations follow the evacuation of the island by the American Marines this month.

Haiti sold the United States in 1932 about $500,000 worth of goods, among which the chief item was coffee. In return it bought about 10 times that amount in American products of all kinds.

Announcement of public hearings in regard to the Haitain treaty is expected soon. Hearings might be announced 30 days before the treaty is completed to give all interests opportunity to testify.

* * *

Farm Cash: American farmers this year will have an income of nearly $1,000,000,000 more in cash than they had last, according to estimates just made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A total cash income of about $6,000,000,000 from sales of farm products and rental and benefit payments from the Agricultural Adjustment is foreseen.

This is a 19 per cent increase over last year and a 39 per cent gain over 1932 when the total cash income from sales was estimated at only $4,328,000,000.

During the first seven months of 1934, the sale of farm products brought farmers $2,894,000,000. To this income was added $170,000,000 in rental and benefit payments and $13,000,000 from the sale of cattle to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration up to Aug. 1.

If the Government finds it necessary to expend its cattle and sheep-buying program or prices advance more than is now anticipated, farm income, bureau experts say, may go above $6,000,000,000. On the other hand, if fall rains improve pastures, liquidation of livestock will be less and income may fall below the estimate.

* * *

Flivver Planes: Aeronautical officials who are working toward the day when the average family can own an airplane took an important step when they opened bids on the first "flivver" planes, but they have not reached their goal yet.

As a part of their campaign to bring down the price of planes and make them more suitable for everyday transportation use, the Bureau of Air Commerce opened bids on 25 small two-seated planes to be used for inspection service.

One bid was only $750, but it was not accompanied by bond, a correct form for submitting the bid or an NRA certificate, all of which are required. Other bids ranged from $1650 to more than $6000.

The aim of aviation officials is to get a plane that will not cost more than $700, so that it may compete with the automobile. Mass production, they realize, must be achieved before such a low price can prevail. In the back of their thoughts they really did not expect to see a $700 plane come to light at this time, but they believe that a step toward the goal has been taken.

* * *

Safer Fireworks: Whatever one may think about NRA as a whole there will be general public approval of an agreement just worked out under its auspices whereby Fourth of July fireworks and most of the danger usually therein will be separated.

Firecracker manufacturers agreed with NRA officials to insert in their code of fair competition a prohibition against the use of magnesium and aluminum, the two elements which have been blamed for most of the damage resulting from premature or excessive explosions of fireworks.

NRA officials insisted the de-dangerized fireworks will still make enough noise to satisfy the most exacting Fourth of July celebrant, but that the danger of serious consequences will be almost entirely eliminated. In announcing the agreement the NRA explained:

"Grandfather used a firecracker made with black powder, but with the World War youth thought it wanted quick action; and the foreign manufacturers of firecrackers were the first to give it to them. They substituted for the black powder a so-called flash or salute powder that was highly combustible. As soon as a blaze was applied there would be an explosion, often before the celebrant lad could cast it from his hands.

"A large part of these flash crackers was made in China—about 90 per cent was made in the Orient. The Chinese used to make, and still do make, a packed firecracker that produces a loud report when exploded. That is because these crackers are made by hand and tightly rolled.

"Knowing the technique which the Chinese had for making firecrackers, and the cheapness of foreign labor, some manufacturers conceived the idea of sending the necessary ingredients, including salute powder, to China and having their flash crackers made there. There was just enough of the job left undone on these crackers to enable them to be shipped to the United States as unfinished products, evading payment of much of the customs duties."

What the Law Is Up Against

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Battleships Urged for France

(Continued from Page 1)

declared today that trench warfare was obsolete.

This conclusion, they said, results from their observations of the new rapidity in troop movements due partly to the greatly increased use of tanks.

They declared the first onslaught of tanks and fast moving troops would break through a line of trenches and force fighting out into the open. The movement would then become so rapid that there would be no opportunity to dig trenches nor would there be anything gained by digging them.

Contrasting a future war with the last, they said that on the Western Front, when troops broke through, they entrenched themselves in new "inverted V" positions as they came up against machine gun fire. The opposing forces then counter-attacked on the basis of the inverted V and forced the original attackers' retirement.

In future, the Italian experts said, the attacking forces, after breaking through their enemy's lines, will not entrench but will continue to push forward with tanks. Consequently, war will be with the opposing forces moving back and forth much more rapidly over the battle territory with their gains and losses of ground much more considerable.

The experts said they also expected to fight wars with much fewer men at the front, one reason being a greater use of mechanical weapons and another the difficulty of maintaining a service of supplies owing to enemy aircraft.

Airliner Leaves Natal

NATAL, Brazil, Aug. 28 (AP)—The airliner Brazilian Clipper, returning from her initial voyage down the east coast of South America, took off at 8:10 a. m. today for Para, Brazil, 1200 miles to the northward. The Clipper and her party of United States newspaper executives will reach Miami Aug. 31, it is planned.

French NRA Makes Old Dream Come True

(Continued from Page 1)

financed by money loaned to the municipalities and departments from the Social Insurance Fund. This fund is composed of obligatory contributions of both employers and employees for the purpose of providing retirement pensions and disability incomes for the workers. It is estimated that, by diverting 75 per cent of the capital in the fund to this use, more than 1,500,000,000 francs a year will be available for the next six years. These sums will be loaned to the city and regional authorities at a low rate of interest—probably 5 per cent, and as only productive works are to be permitted, it is felt that the social insurance funds will run no risk of failure to be repaid.

In connection with this program of public works, the "Marquet Plan" calls for the organization of mobile labor units, stricter enforcement of the eight-hour day, limitation of overtime, and other features borrowed from the NRA in America. Efforts are being made to secure the active collaboration of the labor organizations as well as of employers' groups. It is even proposed that, wherever practical, the use of labor-saving machinery be dispensed with so as to give work to a larger number of unemployed.

Need of Haste

An essential part of the scheme is the rapidity with which it is to be carried out, and the conspicuous nature of the works to be executed.

As M. Marquet declared, they must be "visible, striking and immediate" in order to give the French people the assurance that the Government is doing, in a big way, all it can to combat unemployment and the depression, which, it is felt, is largely the result of unrest and lack of confidence.

It is admitted in official circles that the Fench economic situation, which in the spring showed definite signs of recovery, has recently declined again, and serious disturbances are feared for the coming winter unless there is an improvement during the autumn months. The Marquet Plan, it is hoped, will, by reducing unemployment, give the necessary impulse to industry and commerce, and start France once more along the road to lasting recovery.

Chautauqua Reports Revival of Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 28—Chautauqua Institution concluded its sixtieth anniversary Sunday with the announcement by Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president, that the season had been "one of the most significant in recent years."

"In all departments of the institution receipts have been greater than in 1933," stated Dr. Bestor. "The most marvelous of the many results of the summer has been the campaign for the financial re-establishment of the institution which culminated in gifts totaling at the present date over $204,000."

The institution will open next summer for its annual assembly on June 30. The summer school courses will begin on Monday, July 8.

Johnson's Power In NRA Awaits Quick Limitation

Salary Raised From $6800 to $15,000 During His Régime at Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—It was learned authoritatively today that the White House is embarked on a policy of limiting the power of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson over the destinies of the organization which he built up from the ground.

It is expected that he will remain with the NRA until such time as the permanent successor to the NRA is devised and established by Congress. The White House, anxious to avoid open ruptures and still convinced that the General has ability which should not be sacrificed too readily, is still determined to keep the General at the NRA. But it is equally determined to speed up the process of limiting his power.

As an answer to the General's argument that he cannot afford to stay with the Government, his salary has been increased from $6800 a year to $15,000, it was learned today, making him for the first time the highest paid official in the recovery organization. Heretofore his salary has been the same as that of his secretary, Miss Frances Robinson.

Conciliatory Efforts Made

The Administration's attitude toward the General was made known unofficially following published reports from other sources that the General had presented an ultimatum to the President and that Mr. Roosevelt had backed down and agreed to leave the General in undisputed supremacy over his NRA domain.

It can be stated on highest authority that such is not the case. Mr. Roosevelt has made efforts to smooth over a most embarrassing difference of opinion as to the NRA's future between the General on the one hand and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Mr. Donald R. Richberg, secretary of the Executive Council, on the other.

But it is apparent now that such efforts were merely to avert too open a break and to soften the blow to the General. Mr. Roosevelt is just as determined as ever to subordinate his ofttimes over-enthusiastic Recovery chief to the control of a super-policy board. The days when the General could run his NRA as he saw fit are over.

Letter of Resignation Prepared

Mr. Roosevelt is now understood to have very nearly reached the point where he is willing to accept an open breach rather than to go on any longer facing reports that he has backed down and once more restored the General to his dictatorship.

This new Presidential attitude makes pertinent a question raised here as to whether the General, a week ago Monday, submitted his resignation in writing to the President. Mr. Roosevelt has flatly denied that he ever received such a document. On the other hand the detailed nature of the reports would indicate that the General had prepared such a letter on last Monday night, but apparently thought better of it in the morning and withheld it.

It would appear that this tentative resignation was revealed to some one individual by a close friend of the General. But whether this was done with or without his sanction is not known. Its result was to generate the impression that concessions made at the White House had induced the General to withdraw his resignation.

Volcano Discovered By Aerial Explorer

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 28 (AP)—Discovery of a volcano unlisted on any maps was reported yesterday by Maj.-Gen. Frank Parker upon his return from a week's aerial survey of landing field sites on the island of Mindanao, southernmost of the Philippine Islands.

The inactive volcano is southeast of the town of Cotabato, principal settlement of the east coast of the mountainous island. General Parker said there was water in the crater, crowning a mountain at an altitude of 4400 feet. A considerable area in that vicinity which has been much affected by volcanos is listed as unexplored.

Mrs. Rainey Not a Candidate

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 28 (AP)—Formal announcement was made yesterday that Mrs. Henry T. Rainey would not be a candidate to succeed the late Speaker of the House as Representative from the Twentieth Illinois district.

Pennies Make Dollars

Oklahoma's sales tax of 1 per cent netted the state $4,300,000 in its first year of operation.

Smaller Rail Lines Join Plea for Rise In Freight Schedules

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The American Short Line Railroad Association, composed of hundreds of small railroads, today filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission in support of the rate increase plea of the larger carriers.

The association set forth virtually the same reasons for asking increases as those laid down by the class one carriers yesterday in their application for permission to increase rates on virtually all commodities and classes of freight enough to raise approximately $170,000,000 a year.

The plea of the short lines would result in several million dollars a year more, but no estimate was given.

The petition contended itself with setting forth the prospect of increased costs and backed the advances requested by the major carriers.

The petition of the small railroads informed the commission that 38 per cent of the membership of the association failed to earn operating expenses and taxes in 1933 and that 55 per cent failed to earn their fixed charges.

Educational Films Win New Friends in Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (By U. P.) — Educational films for school children proved so successful, that officials plan to continue the program next year, and perhaps boost a local film factory.

Director of Education J. O Cutteridge hopes Trinidad might produce a film giving children a graphic idea of Trinidad products and their economic uses, the film to be produced under direction of the board of education. Foreign educational films will be sought. Last season, 150 schools throughout the colony, with 10,000 pupils received the benefit.

Roosevelt Hears Report of Better Times in Europe

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 28 (AP)—A generally improved economic situation in Europe but one still "critical" in Germany was reported to President Roosevelt today by Dr. Alfred J. Pearson, Drake University economist, who has just returned from abroad.

Dr. Pearson, who is a former Minister to Finland, interviewed Chancellor Adolf Hitler during his trip. He described Herr Hitler as "sincere." He said the German leader had a "critical industrial situation which probably will reach a crisis next spring."

Mr. Roosevelt listened intently to Dr. Pearson's report before sitting down to luncheon with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Dr. Pearson said Sweden was in the best condition of any European nation and was making a success of planned economy.

"France is going along quietly and improving," he continued. "I was anti-communistic but I must say that Russia has made big strides forward."

The President took over his desk after a trip yesterday during which he reviewed the cadets at West Point Military Academy. He told Maj.-Gen. William D. Connor, the superintendent, he was well pleased with the showing.

Yesterday's trip also gave Mr. Roosevelt an opportunity to visit the state correctional institutions in which he has shown constant interest—the Wallkill Prison and the Warwick Training School for Boys.

In response to inquiries, Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre, one of the President's secretaries, said no invitation has been given by the President to Mr. Upton Sinclair, one of the California Democratic gubernatorial candidates, to visit the Summer White House and that no appointment has been made.

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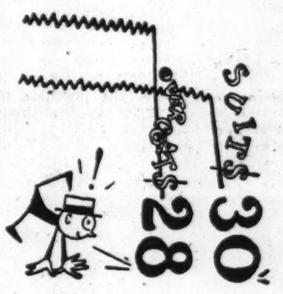

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England Tests Ways of Relief

Textile Mills Welcome Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

wrestling with the problem of unemployment in a democratic way. . ."

* * *

6000 Increase Discovered

Lynn has 6000 more residents than ERA authorities thought. So Lynn may get more ERA funds than were originally allotted.

Mayor J. Fred Manning said the allotments were based on erroneous population figures. A revised survey followed further protest, and the 6000 extra citizens appeared on the record. The find, it is expected, will result in a new ERA fund apportionment to provide for about 12,844, or 27.3 per cent of all unemployed workers in the city.

Strike

Welcome Walkout

As the zero hour for the much-heralded textile strike approaches, mill operators in New England continue adamant behind closed doors. They're not only adamant for the most part, many of them actually look forward with some relish to the proposed walkout. Many plants will simply close down and give their overstocked shelves a chance to be emptied. It's just a matter of distribution for a while, they say.

Union leaders, though, say the shutdown won't be so pleasant for employers, that the latter eventually will have to grant better conditions, higher wages, shorter hours. Meanwhile New England, with the rest of the nation, waits.

Mr. John L. Campos, labor representative on the State Board of Labor and Industry, thinks the strike, if it takes place will be a short one. He says the workers' demands are so fair that they cannot be disregarded by employers, blames most of the troubles on controversies born with institution of the NRA code. He is hopeful of a settlement before the walkout goes into effect next Tuesday.

* * *

More Mouths to Feed

Suppose, when and if the textile strike is called, all the idle, needy workers turn to the Federal Government for relief. Well, the Massachusetts ERA headquarters says, it would be a "huge" task.

Of course Washington says these strikers in need would be treated just as any other person in need. But the local ERA unit, which is the only federal agency now constituted for such relief work, hasn't had any special instructions from the capital and doesn't know exactly what it would do.

First they say here, it would be necessary to draw up an entire new work relief program, many times the size of that now under way. This would have to be approved in Washington, and Washington would then have to supply a lot more money.

Last week the ERA sent out 67,000 work relief checks. There are already in Massachusetts, they figure, about 450,000 unemployed.

Boston, which spent $725,000 on ERA projects in August, just asked for $750,000 for September. And this expenditure is without any striking textile workers on the rolls.

Housing

'Sub-Standard Areas' to Go

The City Council agrees with Mayor Mansfield that Boston has no slums. Hence there can be no slum clearance. Boston has, however, "sub-standard areas," and it is admitted by the Council that these need "rehabilitation."

Yesterday housing experts, talking things over at a three-day conference in Boston, mentioned something about the city's "slums." Champion Mansfield immediately took issue. Later the Council met to discuss housing problems, unanimously passed resolutions favoring recommendations of the State Housing Board for clearance of old buildings. Federal funds will be used. No "slums" will be touched, though. Only "sub-standard areas."

Meanwhile the housing experts, meeting over at the Hotel Bellevue, went on with their discussions. Administration of housing problems in England, Miss A. J. Samuel told her coexperts, is largely in the hands of women. They, she said, have a background of social training, and are fitted for the work because of their understanding of home problems.

Miss Samuel suggested that tenants with different standards of living might better be mixed in together, instead of being segregated.

Liquor Control

Home-Made Licenses

Where there's an alcoholic drink, legal or illegal, there's a problem. Members of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission probably thought about that yesterday when they warned against the activities of "fake" commission representatives

The drink trade attracts many kinds of law violators. If they can't make money bootlegging, manufacturing illicitly, or selling without licenses, they try to sell bogus licenses to others. It's about these bogus license vendors the commission is now concerned. Some of the fake representatives, after arranging for the sale of nice bogus licenses, even try to make the licensees think they should carry the business contact so far as to include the purchase of furnishings and fittings. Legitimate commission representatives, it is pointed out, are equipped with sufficient identification to distinguish them from the frauds, if prospective licensees so desire.

Thrift

Rainy Day Still Coming

The problem of persuading "old salts" to "salt away" something for a stormy day, is as big, as real, as vital as ever. In fact, says Raube Walters of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, it's an even more difficult problem than before.

World trade reverses, he points out, hit the sailor hard. Years of savings, of thrift education went overboard with the depression wave. Now, says Mr. Walters, the work must begin all over again. But the day of purely personal influence has gone, he says. The society must have "a community awareness" and assistance in emphasizing the value of thrift among mariners.

The society has steered sailor thrift activities in Boston for 40 years. More than $500,000 of brine-coated money has gone on its books and out into useful channels in that time. But the stream dwindled in recent years to a trickle.

Now with the returned possibility of a few extra dollars now and then sea workers must once more learn to put them away. Banks, landlubber citizens, are asked to help by cooperating in thrift education.

They Rule Destiny of Thousands

Top: Wide World
Bottom: Underwood

Textile Leaders Talk It Over

Top, Left to Right—Thomas McMahon, President United Textile Workers of America; William Green, President American Federation of Labor; Francis Gorman, Head of Textile Workers' Strike Committee. Bottom—George A. Sloan, Head of the Cotton Textile Institute.

Mill Men to Meet On Textile Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

is in actual need of food it will be given him. Which means that all strikers will not be fed, but that those who are destitute will be maintained by the Government during the duration of the strike.

In effect, Mr. Hopkins's explanation was a warning to potential strikers that they cannot expect to go on government rolls the moment they go on strike. At the same time it was also assurance to strikers that they need have no fear that striking will put them within the shadow of starvation. The Federal Government will not, therefore, be in the position of aiding all strikers, but it will see that they are not penalized too heavily for their action.

In asserting his insistence on concessions from the textile operators, Mr. Gorman took the opportunity to outline the strike committee's demands. They are as follows:

Establishment of a six-hour day and five-day week wih pay scales remaining the same as at present.

Establishment of maximum work loads.

Reinstatement of all workers "victimized" for union membership.

Recognition of the United Textile Workers as the bargaining agency for textile labor.

Establishment of an arbitration tribunal to settle all disputes between labor and capital.

Operators Left Little Chance

The wage and hour demands are viewed as giving little opportunity for concessions to operators if their contention is correct that their costs of raw materials have advanced 100 per cent under NRA and that they are literally unable to add to their labor costs at this time by shortening hours or raising wages.

Only opening for conciliation is considered to lie in the demand for reëmployment of individuals allegedly to be dismissed for union activities and for guarantees against the "stretch-out." Efforts have already been made within the industry to reconcile differences with the union over these points and it is expected the operators will be willing to go as far as possible in this way. Whatever concessions on these points would satisfy the workers is a different question.

The union leaders accepted the mediation offers of the National Labor Relations Board after previously rejecting a similar invitation from the Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board. They had stated at that time they would not confer under any auspices other than those of the National Labor Relations Board.

Sloan Asked to Attend

The latter has also invited the Cotton Textile Institute, spokesman for the industry, to attend tomorrow's conference. The invitation sent to Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the institute, read in part as follows:

"If any action is to be taken it should be taken speedily and we accordingly urge you to communicate immediately with such members of the institute as you think would be representative and urge them to attend such a conference at our office on Wednesday, Aug. 29, at 2 p. m. Or, if this is too short notice, then on Thursday, Aug. 30, at 2 p. m.

"You will appreciate that we have no desire by this action to do more than bring together a representative group of the employers and the Cotton Textile Board and the members of the union committee in the hope that a beginning may be made toward the settlement of the strike."

Truckmen Threaten To Tie Up New York

(Continued from Page 1)

contention of the NRA that the order would increase prices to consumers only 2 per cent, and charged that at least 9 per cent would have to be tacked on to the consumers' bills if it were enforced.

"The industry today is paying higher hourly wages by 20 per cent than on July 1, 1929," the statement said. "Shorter hours and higher wages forced upon the industry at this time will result in higher costs and higher prices to the consumer."

Painters Win Strike

Five thousand painters, who have been on strike for five weeks, were ready to go back to work today, having won their demand for restoration of the $9 a day wage scale for seven hours work. The strike, which might have involved other building trades eventually, was settled through mediation efforts of Mr. Ben Golden, executive secretary of the Regional Labor Board, with the Association of Master Painters and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

Workers who go on strike will not be denied relief, merely because they quit their jobs voluntarily, Mr. William Hodson, commissioner of public welfare revealed yesterday.

The problem of providing aid for strikers has not been serious as yet, Mr. Hodson declared, because there have been few prolonged strikes on a large scale.

"Our policy in this whole matter is governed by the Federal Government which provides 50 per cent of the funds spent on relief in this city," he said.

"The theory was that to deny relief to strikers as such would be to say to a man that regardless of the conditions under which he worked, or the amount of remuneration he received, he must stick to his job or give up all hope of receiving aid from his Government if he needed it."

Grierson Flying North Atlantic

ANGMAGSALIK, Greenland, Aug. 28 (AP)—John Grierson, British aviator attempting to cross the north Atlantic in a light plane, took off here Aug. 26 for Goothaas, Greenland.

He planned to follow the south coast, crossing the ice cap at Ivigtut.

City Affairs

Low Rates for Low Passage

If there is to be any cut in the Sumner Tunnel fee it will be only after protracted head shaking, table pounding, report signing, and committee callings-to-order.

Councilor Selvitella says the present rate of 25 cents for automobiles should be sliced to 15 cents, or 25 cents for a round trip through the tube to East Boston. He would charge 25 cents for trucks and 20 cents for buses. The reduced bus rate, it was brought out, might result in a reciprocal move by the Boston Elevated in establishing a five-cent fare from certain points to the region of the tunnel entrance.

Mr Selvitella says over 200 concerns and individuals which he questioned are not using the tunnel because the rate is too high. They would use it, he said, if the fee were dropped down a little.

The council wouldn't have the thing rushed through, however. It was referred to a committee, headed by Mr. Selvitella himself.

Utilities

Preliminaries Fought

Massachusetts today had a taste of what it may expect under the State House dome this fall in the way of utility regulation battles.

In Framingham a state-wide nonpartisan group was organized to work for lower electric rates.

At the State House itself the Boston Central Labor Union filed a petition for a review of the rates of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

And from way out in Milwaukee, Wis., echoed a talk by a Massachusetts public utility commissioner, attacking the Government for competing with private utilities.

Said Commissioner Henry G. Wells before the American Bar Association in Milwaukee:

"The Federal Government is providing unfair competition by building huge power projects.

"President Roosevelt said these projects would be yardsticks with which to measure the efficiency of private utilities. There won't be anything to measure when they get through.

"If the Government must compete, at least it should buy out existing plants."

Cuba Approves Treaty

HAVANA, Aug. 27 (AP) — The Cuban Cabinet met in extraordinary session today and approved the new United States-Cuba commercial treaty signed in Washington last week.

Turks Like Films in French

Turkish movie fans generally prefer films in French-American feature pictures, originally cast in French, are extremely popular.

Spending Teachers' Millions Promises Boom for Chicago

(Continued from Page 1)

taxes he automatically helps, in a degree to hasten another school payday for himself in the future. For of the $1,500,000 of taxes which Mr. Hayden N. Bell, the country's tax attorney, estimates the teachers owe, one-quarter, or $375,000, is due the Board of Education as its share of the tax returns.

This money, it is pointed out at the board's headquarters, will help to fill another pay envelope. Then, too, when other hard-pressed teachers pay their back rent, this money should help landlords pay their taxes.

Merchants on the Alert

But those who are especially eager to know what the teachers are going to do with their money are the big down-town merchants. It is estimated by Mr. H. W. Rieger, executive secretary of the State Street Council, which represents the leading department and other down-town stores, that teachers owe the stores something like $2,000,000. Merchants, he said, have been quite liberal in extending credit to the teachers, and as they pay up these old bills they will be gladly extended new credit, which they are being invited to use liberally.

"The payment of this money to the teachers will be one of the biggest stimulants in recent years to retail buying in Chicago," Mr. Rieger said. "It will bring into friendly relation with the stores again a group of customers whose business is highly valued. When we say friendly we mean that there is always bound to be an uncomfortable feeling springing up between most people and those to whom they owe money and the teachers as well as the merchants, will welcome an opportunity to start over again."

How It Will Help Business

What does $26,000,000 mean in the business of a big city? The Chicago Association of Commerce estimates that the depression value of a year's retail business in the State Street shopping district is $50,000,000. Thus, for comparative purposes, the teachers' $26,000,000, were it all to be spent in downtown shopping, would represent half a year's business in this section.

Many of teachers have signed away the greater share of their pay to cover old debts, but not all, by any means, it develops, are in such straitened circumstances.

While most of the teachers will doubtless find prompt use for their money, investment houses downtown have been surprised to have a number of teachers call them up already to find out how they could invest $500 to $600 to good profit, it was reported in financial circles yesterday.

Small loan companies particularly are hoping to get some of their outstanding accounts settled. One company, which loans money on household effects, reported that it had been carrying teachers' loans for many months without pressing payment and now hoped to liquidate some of these accounts. Most small loan companies, it is declared, have some teachers' accounts.

In fact, everyone who has extended credit of any sort, it was pointed out yesterday, is expecting to benefit.

Yesterday saw many of the teachers visiting downtown travel bureaus to arrange for short trips. Their bigger plans abandoned because of the pay delay, some still looked around for things to do in a few weeks.

PWA Work Is Pushed In Virgin Islands

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (by U. P.)—Public works, as part of the rehabilitation plan for the Virgin Islands, is being pushed to completion by Gov. Paul M. Pearson, local PWA administrator.

Projects on St. Thomas, when completed, will represent expenditure of $500,000. These include renovation of the Government House, several miles of city street and rural roads, rebuilding of three schools and repairs to two others, building homes for homesteaders, docks and warehouse for the Public Works Department, renovation of several government buildings, and improving an athletic field.

By March of 1935, army engineers will bring over a dredge now operating in Puerto Rico, to dredge part of the harbor, and also to fill two large swamp areas. Plans are also progressing for building an addition to a government-owned hotel.

State Aid Reduces Public School Costs For New York City

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—At a time when the city of New York is hard pressed to find adequate funds for its mounting relief rolls, the announcement of a $1,588,556 saving in the city public school budget over last year was received with widespread satisfaction here today.

The saving does not reflect a curtailment in the school budget, it is explained. On the contrary, the schools will have $3,000,000 additional to spend. The new supply of funds is to come from the state instead of city coffers with restoration of the full statutory quota of aid at the special session of the Legislature.

In spite of the increased amount available, school officials took the occasion to make it clear that the budget is still on a depression basis, legitimate needs remain unsatisfied and progress is practically impossible.

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WAR IS A RACKET!
says Smedley D. Butler...

Out of war a few people make huge fortunes—and the general public pays the horrible bill with gravestones, mangled bodies, shattered minds, economic instability, and a burden of taxation for generations to come. Tersely and dramatically, the redoubtable General Butler sums up the cost of war. But that is not all. He proposes a plan to stop this insanity. A plan so simple, so practical, so direct that all adult Americans should lose no time in reading this extraordinary article which appears in the September issue of The FORUM.

"War Is a Racket" is typical of the kind of reading The FORUM gives its readers each month. Breaking out of old well-worn grooves into fresh and challenging paths of thought, The FORUM is the most exciting magazine published in America today.

OTHER IMPRESSIVE FEATURES
in the September FORUM include:

What Religion Means to Me — *by Mary Borden*
Unnecessary Operations — *by A Layman*
A Woman Plows In Cotton — *by Julia H. Railey*
Another Half Pint — *by Thomas H. McInnerney*
Coöperation or Revolution — *by Stewart Paton*
The Opium of the People — Religion in the Soviet Union — *by William M. Barber*
New Dealers of the 'Seventies — *by Ida M. Tarbell*
The World as I Want It — *by Upton Sinclair*
Where Consumers Produce — *by Henry Goddard Leach*
A New Deal Fable — *by Charles S. Peterson*

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JAPANESE CRABMEAT

ANOTHER GRAND DISH

Good news: — The makers of popular Prudence Corned Beef Hash have brought out another old home favorite—Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. It is grand eating, either hot or cold, no trouble to serve and, actually, is a welcome economy. Try this big, 4-portion treat for 29 cents.

● If your grocer hasn't Prudence Beef Loaf yet, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin. Another dime also brings you a trial tin of Prudence Corned Beef Hash. Boston Food Products Co., Boston, Mass.

PRUDENCE BEEF LOAF *with gravy*
CORNED BEEF HASH . . . BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW

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KING OSCAR SARDINES		Fancy Norwegian	2	No ¼ Tins	23c
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BAKED BEANS	Seal-pakt Oven Baked	2 Lge Tins	29c
FINAST MAYONNAISE	8 oz Jar 10c	Made from Purest Ingredients	Pt Jar 19c
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Cucumbers — Native — 3 For 10c
Carrots — Native Large Bunches — 2 Bunches 9c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Luigi Beccali, Italian Star, To Run in America

One of 350 Students From Italy to Visit the United States, Sept. 27

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 — Luigi Beccali, Italian Olympic champion at 1500 meters in the Los Angeles Olympics of 1932 and holder of the world's record of 3m. 49s. until W. R. "Bill" Bonthron of Princeton shaved the mark a few months ago, is coming to the United States Sept. 27 with a group of about 50 Italian athletes.

This announcement comes from Gustavus T. Kirby, chairman of the American-Italian University Committee, which is sponsoring a tour of 350 Italian students here.. The athletes will follow by one week the main party. In the athletic group will be college track stars, boxers, fencers, basketball and soccer players.

Beccali, who is a student at the University of Milan and who established an Olympic record of 3m. 51.2s at Los Angeles in 1932, probably will compete in three meets. Present plans call for him and his track comrades to go immediately to Chicago for an informal meet with midwestern athletes at either the University of Chicago or Northwestern, Sept. 29.

Wants to Try Stadium Track

The Italian stars will then head toward Boston and, on Friday, Oct. 5, Beccali hopes to run his outstanding record attempt on the fast Harvard Stadium track against the best opposition that can be secured. (Editor's note: Harvard officials have not been officially notified of these plans as yet.)

On Columbus Day, Oct. 12, the athletes of the Italian party will join with the group of 300 in staging a great Italian field day of sport and pageantry at the Yankee Stadium in New York. In addition to an exhibition soccer game, as played in medieval times and with medieval costumes, there will be track events, boxing, fencing and perhaps outdoor basketball, in addition to music and pageant portraying Italian universal life of several centuries ago. The fastest field available will be sent against Beccali in this final appearance, according to Mr. Kirby today at the American headquarters of the Italian-American University committee at the Hotel McAlpin.

Other Stars in Group

Among other outstanding stars in the athletic group will be Corrado Valle of the University of Pisa, Italian record holder and champion at 110-meter hurdles; Umberto Ceratti of the University of Milan, 3000-meter champion who defeated Joe McCluskey of Fordham by a stride at Turin last year; Emilio Mori of Turin, Italian champion in 1933 at 400-meter hurdles; Mario Robaglino of Turin, 400-meter champion; Angelo Tommasi of Padua, Italian record-holder in the high jump, and Folco Guglielmi of Pisa, hop step and jump star. There will be eight boxers, six fencers, 12 basketball players and a team of Italy's leading amateur soccer players.

The itinerary calls for visits in order to New York, Philadelphia, Annapolis, Washington, Gettysburg, Bedford (Penna.), Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, South Bend (Ind.) Detroit, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Ithaca, Hamilton, Albany, Springfield (Mass.), Cambridge New Haven, New York, West Point, New York, Princeton, New York and home.

Pequot Yacht Club Leads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDGARTOWN, Mass., Aug. 28—Scoring 15¼ points in the first two races held yesterday, John T. Arms skippered the Rip Tide of the Pequot Yacht Club to the lead in the annual series of races for the Sears Yachting Cup, held here. He finished first in the opening race and fourth in the second. Vineyard Haven finished second in the standing with 12¼ points. Eight crews are competing.

Where to Dine

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A quiet rendezvous for those who know good food.
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By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Lott, Stoefen and Helen H. Jacobs

THE completion of the United States lawn tennis doubles championship at the Germantown Cricket Club last Sunday seems to have proved two things very conclusively. One is that George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen are the best men's doubles team in the world and that Helen H. Jacobs is the best woman doubles player in the United States. She had already proved that she was the best singles and women's doubles player the previous week so, when she won the mixed doubles title last Sunday with Lott as a partner, she won the last of the women's United States turf court tennis championship titles and became the sixth woman ever to win all three of these titles the same year. The other five were Helen N. Wills (Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr.), Molla Bjursted (Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory), Mary K. Browne, Hazel V. Hotchkiss (Mrs. George W. Wightman), and Juliette P. Atkinson. To Miss Browne and Mrs. Wightman go the honor of having won all three the same year on three successive occasions.

Better Start and Stop With Lott and Stoefen

It is still some time before the United States Lawn Tennis Association starts in on its 1935 quest for the Davis Cup and no doubt many things may happen between now and then, especially in the coming men's singles championship tournament; but at the present writing, it looks to me as if the Davis Cup selection committee could hardly do better than name Lott and Stoefen as at least two-thirds of its team and possibly as the whole team. Selection of this pair would assure the team of one point in every round, as it would be quite safe to count on a doubles victory in advance. It is also my opinion that Stoefen, if properly trained for singles play, would be able to add one point at least, and possibly two in the singles. Lott's singles play is far below his doubles standard; but if he would devote some serious practice to that branch of tennis, he might be able to round out a winning combination. At any rate, it is my opinion that, at most, no more than one singles player need be added to the doubles champions in order to make the strongest combination that has represented Uncle Sam in one of these international competitions since the days of William T. Tilden 2d and William Johnston.

Finnish Proposal On National Rule Of Amateur Phase

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 28 (AP)—Finnish delegates to the International Amateur Athletic Federation Congress, convening here today, last night were seeking support for their plan to give individual nations sole authority in deciding the amateur status of their own athletes.

The fight has been brewing since the 1932 Olympics when Paavo Nurmi, great Finnish runner, was barred from the Olympic Games and later suspended by the I. A. A. F. on charges of accepting guarantees for athletic appearances beyond his actual expenses.

The battle lines were not clearly drawn, but the Finns claimed considerable support among the delegations of 14 nations represented at the congress.

If such a rule is passed it would automatically reinstate Nurmi as an amateur and make him eligible for the 1936 games in Berlin, the Finnish body having given him a clean bill of health after an investigation.

Avery Brundage and Daniel J. Ferris, president and secretary, respectively, of the Amateur Athletic Union and America's representatives at the congress, declined to commit themselves on the Nurmi case. Brundage concurred in the disbarment of Nurmi at Los Angeles.

Brundage also declined to discuss the possibility of the United States withdrawing from the 1936 games because of alleged Nazi discrimination against Jewish athletes.

Brundage has been mentioned as a possible successor to J. S. Edstrom, of Sweden, as president of the I. A. A. F. The latter is retiring. Karl von Halt of Germany also is said to be a candidate for the post.

Sixty-Eight Golfers Get First-Round Byes

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Sixty-eight golfers, including Champion George T. Dunlap Jr. and W Lawson Little Jr., the British title-holder, who together are top-heavy favorites, were given first-round byes yesterday in the national amateur championship by the United States Golf Association.

Coincidental with the announcement of the "breathers," the U. S. G. A. made known that the field would comprise 188 starters, eight more than had been anticipated, and the receipt of entries from Tony Torrance and his brother, W. B. Torrance, former British Walker Cup players.

The appearance of the Torrances raised the number of foreign threats to Dunlap's reign to four. Previously entered were C. Ross Somerville, the Canadian who won the title in 1932, and Rex Hartley, another ex-British Walker Cup player.

Besides Dunlap and Little three other members of the 1934 American Walker Cup team advanced to the second round. They are Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, Johnny Goodman, 1933 holder of the open crown, and Jack Westland of Chicago.

Three of their teammates, however, will be among the players who will take part in the man-to-man warfare in the first round of the first all-match play championship in 31 years. They are Francis Ouimet, veteran Bostonian and former champion, H. Chandler Egan, the 50-year-old Pacific coast star who won the title 30 years ago, and Max Marston, of Philadelphia.

Pairings for the first-round matches of the championship, which will be played over The Country Club course at Brookline, Mass., will not be announced until September, two days before the tournament gets under way. The pairings will be made from a blind draw.

The 60 survivors of the first round 18-hole matches will be thrown into the second round with the 68 "byed" players and the result will be 64 survivors at sundown on Sept. 11. Two 18-hole rounds a day on the next two days will cut the field down to four semi-finalists, who will play over 36 holes on Friday, with the final on Saturday.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	41	23	.641
Seattle	39	25	.609
Hollywood	36	28	.563
San Francisco	33	31	.516
Missions	33	31	.516
Oakland	30	34	.469
Sacramento	23	41	.359
Portland	21	43	.328

Results Aug. 27

No games scheduled.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

OPENING NEXT MONDAY NIGHT
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY from London
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
First Week, Mon. to Wed., "The Gondoliers," Thurs. to Sat., "Cox and Box," followed by "The Pirates of Penzance." Wed. Mat. 83c to $2.20. Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75. Eves. $1.10 to $3.30 including tax—SEATS NOW.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.

Perry and Shields Are Top Seeded For Singles Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Eighty-nine lawn tennis players, representing eight nations were drawn this morning for the United States singles championship, to be staged at Forest Hills beginning Sept. 1. Eleven were seeded from among the stars of the United States, and four more from the foreign list.

Frederick J. Perry of England, defending champion, heads the foreign list, followed in turn by Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia, Vernon G. Kirby, South Africa, and Frank H. D. Wilde, England. In addition the foreign nations represented include Canada, with Marcel Rainville and Robert Murray; Scotland, with Charles R. Marks; Spain, Luis De Olivares; and Brazil, represented by Adolph J. B. De Menezes.

The American seeded list in order is as follows: Francis X. Shields, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., Berkeley Bell, Lester R. Stoefen, Frank A. Parker, Bryan M. Grant Jr., George M. Lott Jr., Clifford S. Sutter, Gregory S. Mangin, and John W. Van Ryn.

Shields, Grant and Kirby are in the first quarter, Bell, Sutter, Lott and Perry in the second. Allison, Stofen, Van Ryn and Wilde are listed in the third, with Wood, Parker, Mangin and Menzel bringing up the rear.

Beaver Wins Shoot, Breaking 75 Clays

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 28 (AP)—Walter Beaver of Berwyn, Penna., 1933 Grand American Handicap champion, nosed out three other marksmen in a 75 target shootoff yesterday to capture the North American clay target championship, premier event of the first day's program at the American Trapshooting Association course here.

Beaver, Forest W. McNeir of Houston, Texas; Joe Heistand of Hillsboro, Ohio, and Hale Jones of East Alton, Ill., tied at 199-200 for the crown. Heistand missed on the first 25 target shootoff and took fourth place.

Jones went out on the second 25 for third place, and McNeir missed in the third event of the shootoff to take second place as Beaver broke 75 in a row.

Mrs. Bunny Sanders, Keyser, W Va., won the shootoff for the women's North American title from Mrs. Don McClain, Atlanta, Ga., after they had tied at 191-200.

Homer Clark Jr. cracked 95 out of 100 targets that sailed through the air as he faced the traps and won the sub-junior championship of North America, first of the many titles to be decided in the grand American trapshooting championship, which started a week's run yesterday.

Seventeen-year-old J. S. Dick of Minneapolis kept pace with Clark, matching his mark of 95 clays to win the junior championship.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	83	55	.601
Rochester	81	59	.579
Toronto	79	62	.560
Albany	72	66	.521
Buffalo	70	69	.504
Montreal	69	71	.493
Syracuse	55	83	.399
Baltimore	46	90	.338

Results Aug. 27

Syracuse 4, Newark 3.
Toronto 4, Rochester 1.
Baltimore 3, Albany 2.
Albany 3, Baltimore 1.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 3.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	41	18	695
Chattanooga	31	22	.585
Nashville	32	28	.533
Knoxville	26	29	.473
Memphis	29	33	.468
Atlanta	27	32	.458
Birmingham	22	33	.400
Little Rock	22	35	.386

Results Aug. 27

New Orleans 9, Chattanooga 4.
New Orleans 5, Chattanooga 0.
Atlanta 5, Little Rock 4.
Nashville 4, Memphis 1.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	76	55	.580
Molumbus	70	62	.530
Milwaukee	70	62	.530
Indianapolis	69	63	.523
Louisville	69	64	.519
Toledo	61	72	.453
St. Paul	58	74	.439
Kansas City	56	77	.421

Results Aug. 27

Minneapolis 5, Louisville 4.
Milwaukee 5, Columbus 2.
Indianapolis 4, St. Paul 1.
Kansas City 3, Toledo 2.

Six-Meters Sail Tomorrow

GLASGOW, Scot., Aug. 28 (AP)—The British contenders for the British-America Yachting Cup for six-meter yachts to be contested off Oyster Bay next month sail tomorrow on the Caledonia for New York City. The contingent includes the crews and four class boats. Among the contenders is R. M. Teacher's Melitia, considered the most likely selection among the four to challenge for the Seawanhaka Cup, now held by the United States. Melitia has won 29 flags, including 15 firsts, in 36 races. The other entries are Andrew Young's Saskia, William Russell's Kyla and J. H. M. Clark's Vorsa.

Rainbow Wins From Yankee In Light Wind

Vanderbilt Outmaneuvers Adams at Start of 30-Mile Triangular Race

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28 (AP)—Yankee's campaign for the honor of defending the America's Cup next month has met with an abrupt and surprising check. In the same light breeze in which the Boston sloop had shown to such advantage previously, Yankee trailed Harold S. Vanderbilt's newly constructed Rainbow, the only other contender, by more than three minutes in the fifth race of the final trials yesterday.

For once, Charles Francis Adams former Navy Secretary and pilot of Yankee, was outmaneuvered at the start and Rainbow led her home over the 30-mile triangular course by 3m. 7s.

The result left Rainbow and Yankee all even on the basis of the final trials with each holding a victory over the other. Taking all the preliminary races into consideration, however, Yankee still holds a wide lead over the Vanderbilt sloop.

Race Again Today

The two contenders were slated for another brush today, but how many more times they were to be called upon to race was up to the selection committee of the New York Yacht Club, entrusted with the cup defense.

Almost as much interest was aroused yesterday by an informal duel between the British challenger, Endeavour, and Vanitie, Gerard B. Lambert's old and now ineligible cup boat, as by the Yankee-Rainbow race. Endeavour and Vanitie kept well away from the defense candidates during the greater part of their five-hour workout; but as they were heading for home, running off the wind, no one could escape the conviction that Endeavour was able to hold Vanitie on at least even terms and probably better. This brought no reassurance to the defense aspirants, for the weather was light, and usually in light air Vanitie has been able to give the American candidates a very irksome run for their money.

Vanderbilt had by far the best of it at the start. Before going over the line he had the Yankee pocketed under his lee with the result that when Yankee trailed Rainbow across she was about a minute behind and with very little way on her. Before Yankee was really moving, Rainbow worked out a very comfortable lead and at the turn of the windward mark she led her rival by 2m. 40s For a time Yankee gained on Rainbow in the weather work, but apparently her sails were trimmed too close and although she pointed higher she was unable to close up the gap.

Rainbow Increases Lead

While sailing the next leg, a reach, Rainbow increased her lead by 21 seconds, to round the 20-mile mark 3m. 11s. ahead of the Boston sloop.

On the run back to the finish line Yankee was able to reclaim four seconds, a matter of small consolation. Spinnakers were used by both boats, but the air was so light that the big kites worked out poorly. The summary:

Start 1:25; Course 30-mile triangle; wind 6.4 to 7.2 knots, southeast to south by east.

Yacht and Skipper	Time— Finished	Elapsed
Rainbow—H. S. Vanderbilt	5:33:51	4:08:51
Yankee—C. F. Adams	5:36:58	4:11:58

Elwell Wins Wimbledon Cup

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 28 (AP)—Frank Elwell of Flint, Mich., won the Wimbledon Cup match from a field of 15 contestants here yesterday as the national championship small-bore rifle tournament ended. Elwell turned in a score of 99 out of a possible 100. C. G. Kallensee, Dayton, Ohio, was awarded second place, outranking the next three competitors who also had 96's, and D. R. Maxwell of Columbus, Ohio, was third. Scott Romig of Uhrichville, Ohio, won the Leech Cup match, fired at 800, 900 and 1000-yard stages with 30-caliber rifles, with a score of 100. G. F. Petersimes of Detroit, won the President's .30-caliber regional match with a total of 142 out of a possible 150.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	78	45	.634
Chicago	73	49	.598
St. Louis	71	51	.582
Boston	62	59	.512
Pittsburgh	58	62	.483
Brooklyn	54	66	.450
Philadelphia	46	74	.383
Cincinnati	43	79	.352

Results Aug. 27

Chicago 1, New York 0.
Brooklyn 10, St. Louis 1.
Pittsburgh 8, Boston 5.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	81	42	.659
New York	77	47	.621
Cleveland	64	57	.529
Boston	64	62	.508
Washington	55	65	.458
St. Louis	54	66	.450
Philadelphia	49	69	.415
Chicago	44	80	.355

Results Aug. 27

Detroit 11, Philadelphia 0.
New York 3, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 6, Boston 5.
Washington 6, St. Louis 1.

Australia Scores 560 Runs

HOVE, Eng., Aug. 28 (AP)—Australian bats rang out a merry tune yesterday as a three-day match between the touring test match team and Sussex County was renewed, the scores at the end of the second day of play being: Sussex, 304 for 8, declared; Australia, 560. The County eleven declared its innings closed at the start of play yesterday, hopeful of victory; but the Australians proceeded to punish the bowling unmercifully. Alan Kippax scored 250, Leonard Darling 117 and W. A. Brown 66. Don Bradman was dismissed for only 19.

Touring Cricketers Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The touring Bermuda cricket team won another victory in the second game of its New York series here yesterday. It defeated a picked team of the New York League at Commercial Field, Brooklyn, by a margin of 115 runs before a gathering of 2500 persons. The New Yorkers batted first and were dismissed for 72. Bermuda replied with 187.

Japanese Beat Harvard Again

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Rikkyo University defeated Harvard, on a baseball tour of Japan, 9 to 3, today. Two Japanese pitchers allowed the visitors five hits. The score:

	R	H	E
Rikkyo	9	4	2
Harvard	3	5	4

Arimura, Shioda and Narita; Lincoln and McGuire.

Lafayette Training Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna., Aug. 28—Of the 33 men invited to the preliminary training camp of the Lafayette football squad, 10 are lettermen. Head Coach C. Herbert McCracken will conduct the camp at Saylor's Lake for two weeks beginning Sept. 2.

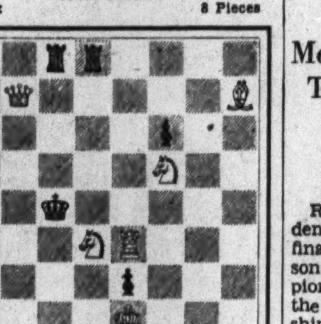
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1647

By B. G. Laws

Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

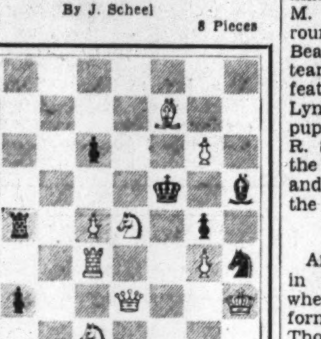
White to play and mate in two

A great favorite with the composer, and an ever-popular theme.

Problem No. 1648

By J. Scheel

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Frederiksstad Blad, 1930)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1645. Kt-KB4
No. 1646. 1. P-Kt6 threat
2. R-K4
1. ——— RxR
2. Q-K7
1. ——— BxR
2. R-B4
1. ——— B-B
2. R-R8
1. ——— Q-Q6
2. RxQ
1. ——— Q-K4
2. BxQ

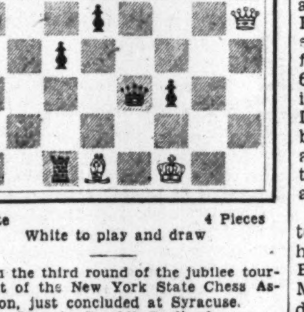
End-Game No. 214. White wins: 1 R-Q6, QxR; 2 Kt-K5ch, QxKt; 3 RxQ and wins. If 2 . . . K-R3; 3 Kt-B7ch, and wins. This is the main variation.

End-Games

The 1934 British championship at Chester will be remembered for the two stalemates which occurred in presumably master play. The stalemate is in the nature of a swindle. Here is how Alexander avoided defeat by Fallows. Black has just played 46 . . . P-B6.

End-Game No. 215

Black 7 Pieces.



White 4 Pieces

White to play and draw

From the third round of the jubilee tournament of the New York State Chess Association, just concluded at Syracuse.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Kashdan White	Horowitz Black	Kashdan White	Horowitz Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Q-K5	Q-B
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 R-K7	R-B3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	24 BxKt	PxB
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	25 QxP(K4)	K-B
5 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	26 Q-Kt7	QxQ
6 PxP	PxP	27 RxQ	R-B2
7 Q-Kt3	P-B4	28 RxRch	KxR
8 P-QR3	BxKtch	29 R-Q	K-K2
9 QxB	PxP(a)	30 P-K4	P-KR3
10 QxP	Castles	31 B-K3	P-K4
11 P-K3	Q-R4ch	32 R-Q5	K-K3
12 P-Kt4	Q-B2	33 R-R5	Kt-Q3
13 B-Q3	Kt-K5	34 R-R6	K-Q2
14 B-KB4	Q-B3	35 P-B3	K-B2
15 Castles	QKt-B3	36 P-QR4	Kt-B5
16 QR-B	Q-R5(b)	37 RxPch	RxR
17 Q-Kt2	B-K3	38 BxR	Kt-Kt7
18 Kt-Q4	Q-Q2	39 P-R5	K-B3
19 R-B7	Q-Q	40 B-B5	P-R4
20 RxKtP	Kt-K	41 P-R6	Resigns
21 KtxB	PxKt		

(a) White gets the easier game in this rather experimental variation. Interesting for Black is now 9 . . . P-B5.

(b) Much better is 16 . . . Q-Kt3, and if 17 Q-Kt2, B-Q2, and Black appears to be able to complete his development. After the text White's advantage in development, together with Black's weak QP, gives White practically a won position.

From the Zurich tournament. Nimzowitsch loses to the Swiss, H. Johner.

QP Game—Bogoljubow Defense

Nimzowitsch White	Johner Black	Nimzowitsch White	Johner Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Q-B3	P-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 Q-KKt3	K-R
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5ch	21 P-KR4	P-Kt3
4 B-Q2	BxB	22 K-R2	Q-Kt2
5 QxB	P-QKt3	23 KR-K	R-K2
6 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	24 P-Kt3	QR-K
7 B-Kt2	Q-K2	25 R-K3	R-KKt
8 Castles	P-Q3	26 R(K)-K2	P-KKt4
9 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	27 BPxP	PxP
10 KtxKt	BxKt	28 QxQP	Kt-K4
11 Kt-K	BxB	29 R-KKt3	R-KB2
12 KtxB	Kt-Q2	30 P-R5	Kt-B6ch
13 P-K4	CastlesKR	31 RxKt	RxR
14 P-B4	QR-Q	32 P-R6	Q-Q5
15 QR-K	P-B4	33 P-K5	P-Kt5
16 R-K2	P-K4	34 R-K3	P-Kt6ch
17 P-Q5	PxP	35 K-Kt	R(Kt)-KB
18 PxP	KR-K	Resigns	

Here is a bright game played in the British championship at Chester:

French Defense

Thomas White	Fallows Black	Thomas White	Fallows Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	15 P-B3	P-B4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Kt-Kt4	KR-QB(a)
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	17 KtxKt	BxKt
4 KtxP	Kt-Q2	18 Q-R7ch	K-B
5 Kt-KB3	B-K2	19 B-K4	Q-Q2
6 B-Q3	KKt-B3	20 BxB	QxB
7 P-B3	Castles	21 B-Q6ch	K-K
8 Castles	KtxKt	22 Q-Kt8ch	K-Q2
9 BxKt	Kt-B3	23 QxPch	K-B3
10 B-B2	P-QKt3	24 QxKP	R-K
11 R-K	P-KR3	25 B-K7ch	K-B2
12 B-B4	B-Kt2	26 Q-Q6ch	K-B
13 Q-Q3	P-QR3	27 BxB	Resigns
14 Kt-K5	Q-Q4		

(a) 16 . . . KR-Q would avoid much of the trouble that follows, though after 17 B-K5 White would probably win.

Cayuga Wins Freeman Cup

TORONTO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Cayuga, owned and sailed by John Van Voorhis of the Rochester (N. Y.) Yacht Club, today was declared the winner of the Freeman Cup in the Lake Ontario race from Rochester to Toronto, sailed over the week-end Cayuga, with her time allowance, had a corrected time of 19h. 11m. 16s. for the crossing via Coburg, Ont. Kathea II, also of the Rochester Club, was awarded the Mabbett Cup for finishing first in the "R" class with a corrected time of 19h. 42m 35s. Kathea II is owned and sailed by Phil Farnham and Wadsworth Sykes.

Guest Replaces Strawbridge

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—The East has received an unexpected reinforcement to its polo forces for the forthcoming intersectional series with the West. Winston F. C. Guest, eight-goal star, will replace Bobby Strawbridge at back for the Whites tomorrow against the Blue combination.

Surprises Take Place in Men's, Women's Singles

Menzel, Trailing 0—4, in Third Set, Withdraws From Eastern Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 28—Two incidents of importance in the coming final battle of the lawn tennis season, the United States singles championships, developed yesterday in the eastern turf court championships at Westchester Country Club. First, Roderich Menzel, the ace of Czechoslovakia, threatened with defeat at the hands of Dr Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., withdrew abruptly from the singles, when trailing at 0—4 in the third set, though he remained in the doubles. Then George M. Lott Jr., battling through two rounds against the pupils of Mercer Beasley on the Princeton University team, had to play 66 games to defeat Norcoss S. Tilney and Hugh Lynch. Another of the Beasley pupils, Thomas Flynn, gave Lester R. Stoefen a hard battle also, but the Californian won in straight sets, and then went ahead and reached the third round also.

Miss Ryan Defaults

Another surprise result, this time in the women's singles, occurred, when Theodosia Smith of the California contingent, defeated Muriel Thomas, who originally came over as partner of Elizabeth M. Ryan, but was discarded after the national championships. This was a well-fought battle, but the Californian, finally came through by a score of 6—3, 3—6, 6—3. Miss Ryan also withdrew in the singles.

The day was devoted to bringing the tournament to an even balance, as many of the stars had been unable to appear over the week-end, on account of other engagements, and several belated first-round matches were played in each of the four divisions of the tourney. In the men's singles, Lott, Stoefen, F. H. D. Wilde, of the English team, and Vernon G. Kirby of South Africa, started in and the first three went through two rounds, with the fourth confining his activities to a single round; while Betty M. Nuthall, Freda James, and Katherine E. Stammers appeared but played only one match each, leaving their second-round matches until today.

Lott Plays Good Tennis

Lott, fresh from his double championship success at Germantown, when he won the national doubles and mixed doubles on successive days, played good tennis all the way, but Norcross S. Tilney, the Princeton ace, who was his first opponent, was playing under the eye of his mentor, and ran up a lead in each of the three sets. But Lott exerted himself whenever threatened with disaster, and finally defeated him at 10—8, 4—6, 6—4 He then went on an adjoining court, and opposing Hugh Lynch, was carried to extra games by the latter in the first set. But after winning the set at 9—7, Lott took the second set and the match at 7—5.

Frank Wilde, of the British net team, also had two hard battles on his hands, winning first from Burtz Boulware, the young player from Miami, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3, and then disposing of John McDiarmid, the Texan, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3. Frederick J. Perry, the other British star, did not enter the singles, but will be in the doubles in one of the first-round matches held over yesterday, with Wilde as his partner. The summary:

Eastern Lawn Tennis Championships Women's Singles—First Round

Freda James, England, defeated Helen Murray, Scarsdale, 6—0, 6—1.

Betty M. Nuthall, England, defeated Mrs. Mary Jacoby, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Margaret W. Anderson, New Rochelle, won from Elizabeth M. Ryan, Santa Monica, Calif., by default.

Katherine E. Stammers, England, defeated Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., 7—5, 6—3.

Second Round

Theodosia Smith, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Muriel Thomas, Cannes, France, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Baroness Maud Levi, Minden, Nev., defeated Millicent Hirsh, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, N. Y., defeated Miss Anderson, 6—4, 6—2.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Miss Ryan and Dorothy B. Andrus won from Esther Clark and Mrs. Granata, by default.

Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr. and Mrs. H. C Brunie defeated Mrs. Jacoby and Ellen Lehman, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Nuthall and Miss Thomas defeated Carolyn Roberts and Sally Coburn, 6—0, 6—0.

Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele defeated Miss Hirsh and Helen L. Grawn, 6—4, 6—4.

Baroness Levi and Miss LeBoutiller defeated Josephine Gray and Eunice Dean, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Miss Stammers and Miss James defeated Mrs. Spaulding and Mrs. Morse, 6—0, 6—4

Men's Singles—First Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Norcross S. Tilney, Orange, N. J., 10—8, 4—6, 6—4.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Thomas Flynn, Princeton, N. J 6—3, 6—4.

F. H. D. Wilde, England, defeated Burtz Boulware, Miami, Fla., 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Carl Schweikhardt, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Vernon G. Kirby, South Africa, defeated Samuel E. Gilpin 2d, Philadelphia, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Second Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Frank Bowden, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated J Gilbert Hunt Jr., Washington, D. C., 6—0, 6—8, 11—9.

Lott defeated Hugh Lynch, Philadelphia 9—7, 7—5.

Eugene H. McCauliff, New York, defeated Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia, 4—6, 12—10, 4—0, withdrawn.

Stoefen defeated Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6—0, 6—4.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Donald Stralem, New York, 6—1 6—2.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated Victor F. Hockmeyer, Scarsdale, 7—5, 6—3.

Wilde defeated John McDiarmid, San Antonio, Texas, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Tidball defeated Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, La., 6—3, 6—2.

Men's Doubles—First Round

Frank Goeltz and Lynch defeated F. O. Canfield and Charles Lee, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Frank A. Parker and Shields defeated Tilney and W. T. Tilden 3d, 6—3, 6—1.

R. W. Seabury and T. G. Benton defeated Frank Stetson and F. W. Hopkins, 6—3, 6—0.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and H. R. Leighton-Crawford defeated Stralem and H. P. Ammidown, 6—8, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round

J. F. W. Whitbeck and Hockmeyer defeated J. Landauer and Lyman W. Crossman, 6—0, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Lee Stetson and Fred Gaskell, 6—1, 6—0.

Mako and Budge defeated J. C. Challis Jr. and E. K. Young, 6—1, 6—0.

Arthur Hendrix and Boulware defeated Hall Ferber and Neil Levenson, 6—1, 6—2.

Sporting Around the Hub

IT SHOULD not take many years for the Massachusetts state girls' junior golf championship to grow. The tournament is in its infancy now and today it will be a year older when 21 girls between the ages of 12 and 18 years tee off at the Wellesley Country Club. The defending champion is Norma Yeaton, Beverly, and another favorite who will play is Virginia Bascom of Worcester, 1932 champion. Dorothy Hunter, a previous winner of the tournament, has grown out of the class. The girls have a handsome trophy to compete for through the kindness and generosity of Margaret Curtis, women's state champion several times. Qualifying round is scheduled for today. Tomorrow eight will begin match play, and Thursday will bring play to the semifinals, to be followed with the final Friday morning.

With the national tournament scheduled at Brookline Sept. 10, local golfers are tapering off gradually for the important test. Some of the local players are likely to take advantage of the Commonwealth Country Club 18-hole medal handicap M. G. A. tournament tomorrow and Thursday. Three classes, with prizes for low gross and low net are offered. A special prize is up for the lowest gross score below par 70. Post entries and three and four-ball are allowed. The entry fee is $2. These tournaments have been held for over 20 years and, according to Joe Galvin, no player has gone below 70 to date. The best score made was a 70 last year, by Leo Brown of Sandy Burr.

There is much in store for major-league baseball fans the latter part of this week. Cleveland closes its series with the Red Sox today with a single game, and then tomorrow and Thursday are open dates as far as Boston is concerned. On Friday the Braves come home from their western invasion to meet the Red Sox at Braves Field in an exhibition game for charity. Sunday is Maranville Day, and the Phillies will be in town to face the Braves in a doubleheader. Judging from the reception Boston fans gave Babe Ruth a few weeks ago, Braves Field should be filled to capacity to welcome back the "Rabbit." The little veteran has given a lot of good baseball to this city and the fans should show their appreciation.

Some of the local colleges would like to be starting football this early. Three high schools got under way yesterday, Malden, Saugus and Marblehead. Others are expected to turn out this week.

The pro-club member golf tournament at Oakley Sunday was a huge success. E. F. Peterson of Oakley and Tom Mahan, United Shoe pro, carded a better ball of 66 net for a reduced 65 to lead the field. Mahan's own card read 66, five under par. J. R. Wood and Charley MacAndrew of Albermarle took low net with 69-66. Dave Hackney of Vespers, Lowell, turned in a card of 68.

Saturday's golf tournament results saw Gerry Moore, of the home club shatter par with a 71 at Woodland; Jimmy Dolan of Marlboro take the Worcester Country Club invitation tournament championship by defeating Marshall Smith of Wachusett, 4 and 3, and Dan Shea, South Shore, defeat Eddie Lincoln, Cohasset golfer and medalist, 9 and 8, in the South Shore Golf League men's championship at Cohasset.

Meetings come and meetings go, but the Boston Garden-Boston Arena merger continues in an uncompleted state. A meeting yesterday, another today, and others later this week, all leading toward the objective, are the stepping-stones. It seems ridiculous to state that the finish should come this week; but it really seems so. Predictions of the consummation have been many and yet it still "hangs fire."

New Englanders to draw first-round byes in the national amateur golf championship are T. Suffern Tailer Jr., Newport C. C., R. I., medalist; Milton P. Warner, New Haven C. C., Conn.; Dave Whiteside, C. C. of New Bedford, Mass.; John H. Nies, United Shoe Machinery G. C., Mass.; John S. Boyd, Portland C. C., Maine; and Frank D. Ross, Hartford G. C., Conn. Jack Munger, Texas, who qualified in the New England section, also drew a first-round bye.

The Christian Science Monitor was well represented in the Newspapermen's Golf Association weekly tournament yesterday at Weston when Alex Bowman and Clarence MacNeill, compositors, turned in gross scores of 84 and 91, which, with their handicaps, gave them second and third respectively, for net honors in Class A.

Dave Hackney, Vesper Club professional, followed up his excellent round at Oakley Sunday, with a 75 and 73 at Tedesco, yesterday, to lead the P. G. A. field with his club-member partner, Dr. M. L. Alling for a 36-hole card of 143. Hackney's partner reduced the pro's card two strokes in the morning and three in the afternoon. Larry and Jimmy Gannon of Happy Valley, were second to the Vesper combination.

The Boston representatives of the American Professional Basketball League have opened an office in the Little Building. President Anthony Alving and Manager Sam Snyder are negotiating with the leading professional players. Manager Snyder will make a trip soon to sign stars.

Judge Kenesaw M. Landis has written approval to the national amateur baseball tournament which opens at the Lynn stadium Saturday and continues until Sept. 9. Twenty-six teams have already entered and only 40 will be accepted.

Connecticut State Open

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28 (AP)—Bobby Grant, dark-haired amateur star from the Wethersfield Country Club, tied with Willie Hunter of New Haven and Leo Mallory of Wee Burn, professionals, for the lead at the 36-hole half-way mark of the Connecticut open golf tournament here yesterday. Each carded a 144, two strokes over par. Trailing by one stroke was John Golden, defending champion, and professional at the Wee Burn Country Club at Noroton. He won the title in 1932 and 1933. Fifty-four of the state's leading professional and amateur club swingers scored 160 or better to qualify for the remaining 36-hole test today. A field of 84 started.

Checker Chase in Third Week

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28 (AP)—Edwin F. Hunt of Nashville, Tenn., and Nathaniel Rubin of Detroit entered the third week of play in the national checker tournament here yesterday and played eight hours to four draw games. The first game of the set lasted nearly four hours. Play will continue until a decision is reached in an even number of games. The man accomplishing this feat will be considered the checker champion of the United States.

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Responsibility Of Lawyers To Nation Is Cited

(Continued from Page 1)

he pointed out, would help to coordinate the system nationally.

"With a surplus of West Point trained officers in the United States," he said, "those men could be made the executives of these police forces and training schools. Back of the 'regulars' would be an unpaid reserve force of young men subsidized by Rotary and other service clubs."

Experts Named by Court

Criminals who plead insanity as a defense would not be permitted to hire their own alienists, but would have to be content with experts appointed by the court, if the criminal laws are changed in accordance with a recommendation made yesterday by the bar association's committee on medico-legal problems. The committee reported before the criminal section of the convention.

"Present methods of bringing scientific and special knowledge to bear on court trials are defective," said Mr. Albert J. Harno, dean of the University of Illinois College for Law, the committee chairman.

"A plea to attorneys to combat crime by stripping criminals of their glory and by making law enforcement popular was made in a convention address by the Attorney General of Iowa, Mr. Edward L. O'Connor. Criminals like the late John Dillinger should not be treated as heroes by public and press, he declared.

"Our newspapers should carry more stories of the hazards encountered by fearless law enforcement officers in tracing the criminal to his lair," said Mr. O'Connor. "The peace officer and the prosecuting attorney should be the heroes."

Duties and Responsibilities

In his presidential address, Mr. Evans made it plain, almost from the outset, that he had no ingrowing misconceptions as to the duty and responsibility of the American Bar in maintaining and strengthening its position, ethically and professionally. His subject afforded him the opportunity and the vehicle for saying to his brethren some things which his hearers, and perhaps he, would have resented if coming from another source.

There will be, during the sessions, addresses by prominent lawyers and leaders of the bar, among them Lord Tomlin, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, of London, Eng.; Mr. Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York; Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, an Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; Gov. Paul V. McNutt, of Indiana, and others, but it is safe to say that none of these speakers will more forcefully or eloquently define the duties and responsibilities of members of the bar, both as lawyers and citizens, than did Mr. Evans in today's address.

What Mr. Evans said of the duties and responsibilities of those before whom he spoke applies, without doubt, to every law-abiding and patriotic citizen. There is no shirking, properly, of individual responsibility. A return to our former standards of order and law observance cannot be attained by delegating to others, unreservedly, the duty of compelling compliance with the laws which society has set up for its protection.

But Mr. Evans insisted that it is the responsibility of the bar to purge and rid itself of the incubus which it has permitted to attach itself to the profession. He spoke in part as follows:

"It is indeed most unfortunate that at this critical time the public seemingly lacks the confidence in lawyers that must reside in leaders of successful movements. Whether we realize or like it or not, the stubborn fact undoubtedly is that there is much suspicion of lawyers abroad in the land these days.

Restoration of Confidence

"Manifestly the value of the much needed lawyer-leadership, while that suspicion endures, is minimized, if not destroyed altogether.

"We know that dishonest lawyers are relatively few in number, but we also know that we do have some in our ranks whose activities are a continuing menace to decent society, and that the bar, as a whole, has been strangely apathetic toward them, to say the least. They are few in number, but their activities are many—sufficient unfortunately to besmirch the whole profession.

"The term 'criminal lawyer' in its popular application concerns itself exclusively with lawyers who defend persons charged with committing crimes of violence. It cannot be properly so restricted. There are other 'criminal lawyers.' They may sometimes be found among those known as 'corporation' or 'business men's' lawyers—men who are never known and would quickly resent being classed as 'criminal lawyers.'

"To the extent that they advise clients in advance how to commit crimes, whether 'crimes of violence' or 'commercial crimes'—to that extent they are as clearly 'lawyer criminals' as are any of the so-called criminal lawyers and should receive as much our hearty condemnation.

"Let us in good faith devote ourselves to the task of cleaning our house. It needs it. We know that and the public knows it. If we do thus proceed and make a good and thorough job of it, then and not until then will we be able to establish ourselves as leaders and effectively lead and direct the people in their demands for better government.

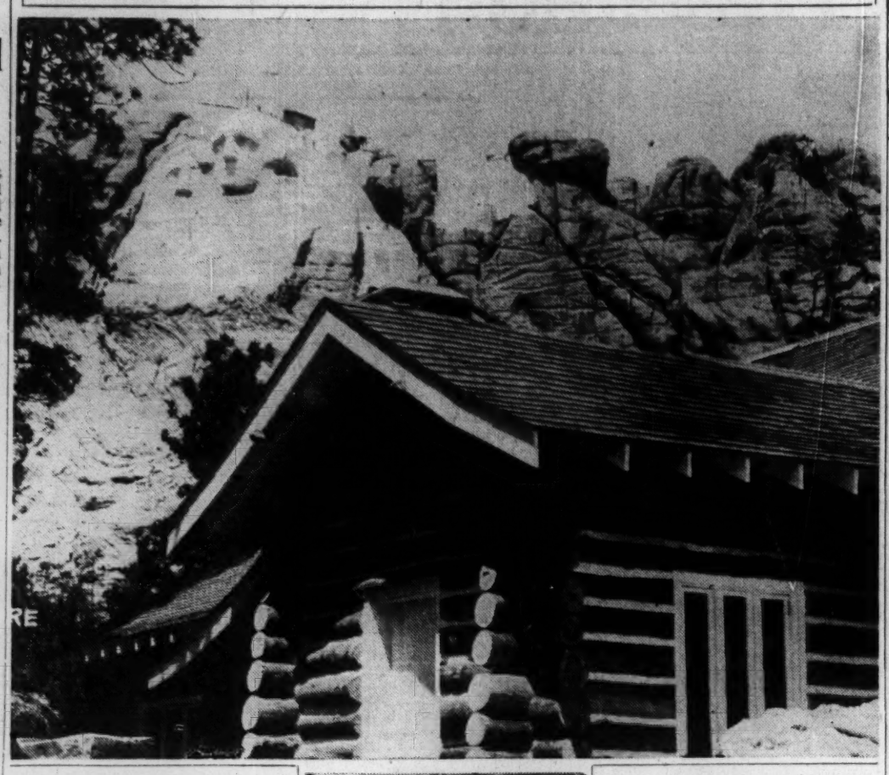
Heavy Toll of Crime

"Society was organized primarily to protect life and property, but it has not been doing it latterly. There may have been times when it did—sufficiently anyhow to justify law-abiding citizens in surrendering the individual liberties necessary to support it—but it has, during the last few years, failed lamentably in the accomplishment of the very purpose for which it was brought into existence; and that failure, with the consequent dominance of crime and inefficiency, has threatened and now threatens the very existence of the nation.

"Crime costs not less than $12,000,000,000 annually in this country; and, while dependable statistics on the subject are not available, it is believed that the inefficiency bill on items which would be eliminated or reduced as crime is prevented or lessened, would perhaps aggregate as much.

"Primarily, improvement in enforcement personnel and in the enforcement of criminal laws generally may—and indeed if to be made permanent and progressive must—be wrought by the energetic efforts, simultaneously exerted, of individual citizens. Whether we realize it or not, in the last analysis responsibility for the continuance of present crime conditions, therefore, rests upon the individual citizen. We get the kind of law enforcement that we insist upon and whenever we do not insist, enforcement is always bad."

Faces of Great in American History



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Honors Presidents

Above—Shows Progress on Great Memorial. Below—Face of Washington.

America Reconsiders Dole, Once Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

ployer; the employer has been required to add approximately 20 cents more, and the Government has added another 20 cents to that, or about 60 cents all told. For these payments a substantially larger premium is returned; not a very large premium, it is true, but enough to meet primary needs for a limited period.

When It's Mrs. Smith

If it had been Mrs. Smith now, instead of Mr. Smith, her contribution would have been somewhat less; depending on details of trade, wage and so forth, it might have been 18 cents. A distinction is drawn between contributions of men and women workers, and also between the dividends which they are entitled to draw out.

At any rate, John Smith of Little Uppington Street is out of work. He is willing to work, but there isn't any work; not in his trade anyway. So what does he do? He takes his "book"—a single piece of folded gray cardboard, printed in blue ink to the nearest labor exchange.

"Does he look sheepish, or abashed, or ashamed?" I asked the courteous English civil servant who was explaining the matter to me. He looked at me in surprise.

"Ashamed? Why should he be ashamed? You're not ashamed if your house burns down, and you go and collect fire insurance, are you? Why should Smith be ashamed? He contributed to this fund, didn't he; and now he's going to collect what's rightfully his!"

That was a way of looking at it I had not considered. This was not charity; this was a practical business transaction—a premium to be repaid on amounts previously turned in.

Safeguards

At any rate, John Smith leaves his claim at the exchange and is told to return after it has been looked up. To be eligible for relief he must be able-bodied and efficient, and willing to work, if there is work, in his trade. Strikers cannot draw unemployment premiums. The exchange looks into this, and all other matters, and if requisite qualifications are met, John Smith becomes entitled to insurance—after being idle six days.

There is always that lag. Such a preliminary delay exists in varying amounts under every compulsory insurance scheme in Europe as a guarantee against malingering.

"But why," one may ask, "does John Smith ever go back to work at all, if he can draw insurance?"

Of course, the answer is very simple. In the first place, most people prefer to do their honest work, rather than idle, whatever may be said to the contrary. In the second place, although Mr. Smith is insured, his premiums do not provide a bed of roses, even at best. As already stated, the insurance scheme only covers workers with wages of approximately $1250 or less—not a very high amount.

Benefits are not, relatively, very large. They are subject, of course, to many variations as to number in family, dependents, and the like, but a maried man with three minor children might receive about $6.50 a week.

Anything but Princely

This is certainly not a very princely sum for a family of five, but on the other hand, it compares not unfavorably with the average employment relief grants in the wealthy United States. Roughly, European systems seem to approximate about half the earnings for a moderate-sized family, about one-third for single persons, and some two-thirds for larger families.

Last of all, to conclude the story of John Smith, he gets his premiums for only half a year—26 weeks. If he is not at work again by that time, he comes under the so-called extended or "transitional" benefits of the Treasury, on a reduced scale. These extended benefits constituted that "dole" round which centered the violent attacks in England and the United States. This supplementary benefit has been somewhat reduced by the National Government, and the "means test" applied to it—namely, it is granted only on evidence of need. It should be said in passing that except during the past three years the number of insured people out of work continuously for six months was only a few thousand.

System Not Static

This then, in general outline, is the kind of system in use today in Great Britain. It is not a static system by any means. There are still plenty of critics of details, if not objectives. It has been modified approximately 25 times in the past 20 years, with the latest revision only this year. The system is certainly not perfect; the returns to insured workers are anything but handsome; and yet industrial Europe has almost universally adopted some form of the arrangement. Approximately 50,000,000 workers are covered by compulsory insurance in the world today, it is estimated, of whom 12,000,000 are in Great Britain.

One alternative to compulsory unemployment insurance is the system now in use in the United States. In this the Government stands the whole expense. Workers make no direct contribution; employers make no direct contribution. There are huge local and federal grants for relief (amounting, it is estimated, to about $1,000,000,000 a year) and even bigger federal expenditures for public works and similar projects. There is every indication now that President Roosevelt intends to supplement or supplant this system with the beginnings of a compulsory insurance system.

Spoils System Barred

One word of caution is necessary, perhaps, in conclusion. My friend, the official of the British Civil Service, who told me how John Smith gets his insurance premium, raised the matter.

"I think I ought to warn you," he said, "that this great scheme of ours would certainly never work if it got into politics! I wonder what your—what do you call it, 'spoils system'?—would make of all this?"

Well, I wonder, too! President Roosevelt is committed to unemployment insurance. As worked out on paper it requires an exact, actuarial system, manned by the highest type of public servants. It gets such public servants in Great Britain. Here, it is free of the slightest scintilla of suspicion of graft.

Could such a system be instituted in the United States? I believe it could. But only on one condition: that it should be kept out of politics.

Rushmore Pageant At Monument to Tell History of America

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 28 (AP)—South Dakota's Black Hills, already widely known for their scenic splendor, will be the focal point of interest for the nation again next year when a mammoth pageant of America, portraying the history of the United States, will be on display.

Every state in the union is expected to participate in the gigantic spectacle which will be held in the shadow of the giant Mount Rushmore National Memorial where the figures of four of the nation's Presidents are being carved out of solid granite.

Sanctioned by the board of trustees of the Rushmore Memorial Society of the Black Hills, the pageant will be staged daily for two months, probably July and August. Proceeds from the spectacle will be used to complete the Rushmore memorial.

The proposal for the pageant originated with Mr. Kenneth Ellis of Madison, Conn., national director of the Rushmore inscription contest. Mr. Ellis conferred in New York recently with Mr. Web Hill, president of the local chamber of commerce, and is expected to arrive here soon to discuss plans for the occasion with representatives of different towns in this area.

More than 3000 Black Hills residents, including school children, will take part in the exhibition, under plans already being formulated, while the material to depict the outstanding events in the nation's history will be drawn from every state in the country.

Richberg Is in Error, Fletcher Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

of the so-called recovery measures began to take effect," he added:

"The American economic system which the 'new dealers' continually portray as being outworn, impotent and inequitable, functioned magnificently last year from April until August, bringing to President Roosevelt's 'average man' earning his living in industry, agriculture or business a greater degree of real prosperity than he has since enjoyed, without producing industrial unrest, suspicion and warfare.

Mr. Fletcher said strike statistics were conspicuously absent from Mr. Richberg's report, adding that "perhaps he is merely waiting until after Sept. 1, when, in event of the textile strike being called, his figures will be more up to date."

Printers Accept 1929 Wages

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28 (AP)—Union printers voted 184 to 30 to accept the offer of the publishers for restoration of the 1929 scale, at a meeting held Sunday. The printers had been asking $10 a day for a five-day week. The new wage scale is retroactive to May 29. The 1934 scale is $52 for day work and $55 for night work. The five-day week continues.

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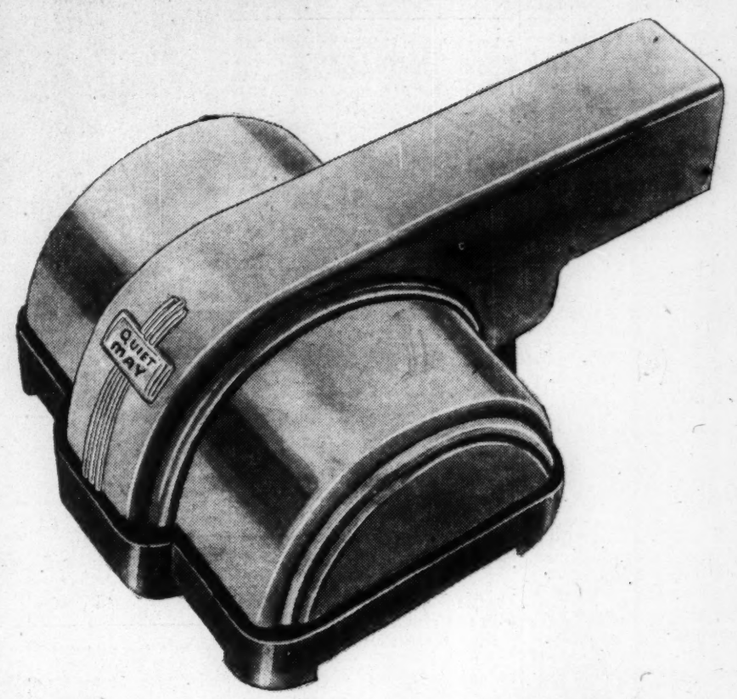

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Progress in Education

The Thomas Indian School

Practical Training With Indian's Needs at Heart

By Ta-de-win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE time a father asked a friend where his son might get a good industrial education and immediately the reply came: "Since your son is neither an Indian nor a Negro, he cannot have the best this country has to offer, as Hampton Institute is closed to him."

Although Indians no longer attend Hampton, those who live in New York State may have the same kind of practical, industrial training at the Thomas Indian School. This school was established on the Cattaraugus Reservation, an hour's ride south of Buffalo, primarily for the orphan and needy Indian children of New York State. On reaching the school with its many acres and attractive buildings, one is in a little community set off by itself with a post office of its own, appropriately designated as Iroquois, that name given by the French to all the Six Nations Indians in the State. It is from this school that girl graduates go forth well qualified for home makers, the boys skilled in the manual arts so that they are able to build and support some future home of their own.

Loving sympathy for some orphan Indian children brought this now splendid institution into being. It happened that when the Seneca Indians lost their Cattaraugus Reservation in 1834, the Rev. and Mrs. Asher Wright accompanied them and became their spiritual and educational helpers, beloved by the Indians who truly trusted them as they practiced what they preached. In 1845 nine little Indian children were left destitute and the Wrights, investigating, found 50 others who needed immediate help. At once they made a stirring appeal and one to whom Mrs. Wright wrote for financial assistance in founding an asylum was the Friend, Phillip E. Thomas of Baltimore, who was much interested in Indians and who, incidentally, was the first president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He wrote Mrs. Wright to care for as many as possible under her own roof at his expense until a building could be erected and from that one small building of a private institution named after this same Phillip E. Thomas, it has become a large and well-equipped, state-owned school, ready to give the Indians who enter it a practical industrial training down to the last bit of plumbing and the making of an up-to-date dress, while at the same time the three R's are not forgotten.

A Loving Heart

But as it needed a loving heart to bring the Thomas Indian School into being, so it needs one today to carry it on; and as long as Mr. John C. Brennan is its superintendent the Indian boys and girls will have as far as is humanly possible the equivalent to a real home. Parents themselves, both Mr. and Mrs. Brennan try to build into the Indian children's lives the pleasures of a happy home. It is by no means "all work and no play," for the Indians have social and sport activities as baseball, football, a swimming pool of their own, Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, dances and informal social gatherings. If Mr. Brennan wants anything special for his school which the State does not feel rich enough to provide, he gets right out with his boys and helps build it. Now there is a junior high school on the grounds and work arrangements in the neighboring towns are made for the scholars who wish to go on to high school.

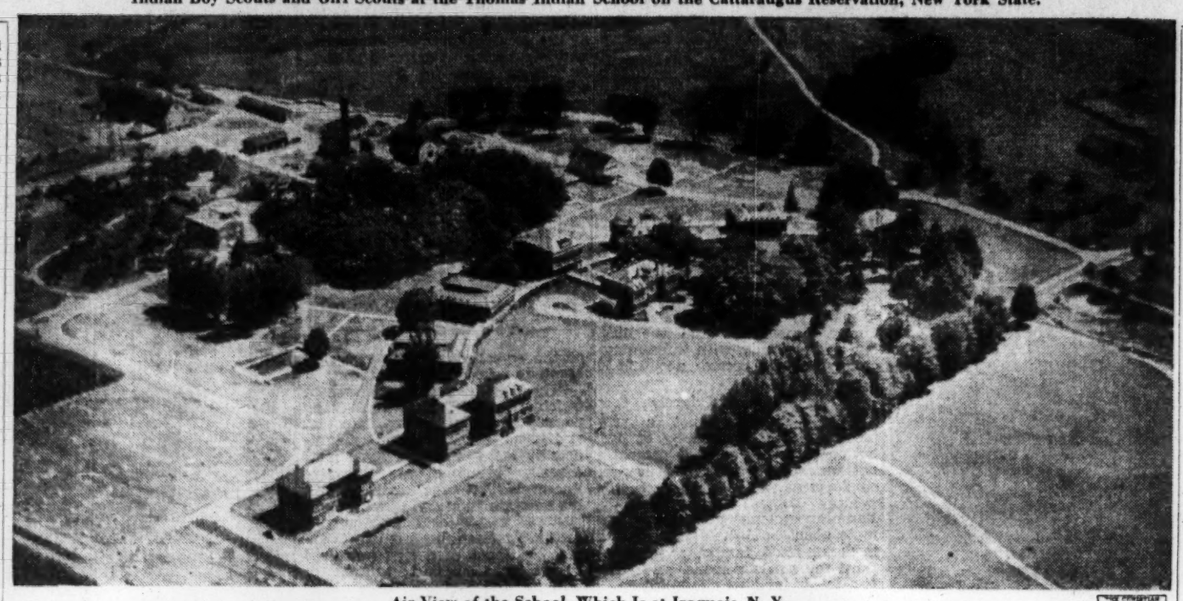
First, though, is that practical education best fitted for their future manner of living. After graduation, too, they are still under the watchful eye of Mr. Brennan, who notes with pride the progress of each graduate. He cannot choose his pupils, taking only the clever ones, even if he wanted to, for the needy must enter first and there is always a long waiting list. Therefore the percentage who go on to college is small. Those who do attend either normal school or college generally become teachers. Today he has three graduates of the Thomas Indian School on his staff.

Sturdy and Reliable

But the majority of the Indian boys and girls who go to the school are the stolid, solid type that keep the world moving. Some of the girls become hygiene workers or take up clerical and office work, while many of the boys enter the mechanical field. Quite a number of the graduates marry and return to their reservations. The girls step confidently from the school into their own homes, for during the last two years they live in a separate cottage and there do their own cooking and housework. The boys too, live in a similar cottage, but they go out to their meals.

While at the school the boys assist in the general agriculture, dairying, poultry raising and animal husbandry, and the girls help with the housework of the institution.

Indian Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts at the Thomas Indian School on the Cattaraugus Reservation, New York State.



Air View of the School, Which Is at Iroquois, N. Y.

First Days at School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRANSITION from home to school, from being the center of things to being only one of a number of children, is often hard for little folk to make. The result has been many a child decision that he does not want to go to school. A successful way to overcome this has been worked out in the elementary school held in connection with the University of Michigan.

During the first week of the school year parents and children visit the school informally. By telephone, each teacher arranges a schedule by which the parents of the children who will be in her room will bring the child for one or more visits to his new room and new teacher. This applies to parents in the nursery, kindergarten, and first and second grade groups. While the child is looking over books and materials that interest him, his teacher and parents discuss his interests and problems out of his hearing in a room near by. Information so gained is recorded by the teacher on a record form with such headings as: behavior in eating, sleeping, toilet and play situations. Child-adult relationships, emotions, and other subjects are included.

This interview takes from one to three hours, depending largely upon the interest of the parents, in most instances both parents being present. Such a systematic survey helps all the adults to keep in mind the needs of the whole child, and to work together to assist him to the best development. So he is more than a home child to his parents, and more than a mere school child to his teacher.

This interview-and-school-visit plan occupies one week, and is followed by a second special plan of gradually introducing the children to the school proper. Beginning on Monday of the second week, five or six—and in the second grade, seven—children are scheduled to arrive on the first day. With this small group, the teacher is able to give each child individual attention in helping him to find his way, to get acquainted with her and the other members of the group, and to locate, use, and properly care for materials. Five to seven new pupils arrive each day until all have come. So the teacher is free each day to give the newest arrivals whatever attention they need and to make the first experiences of each child successful and happy.

It is evident that this plan of preliminary visiting and gradual introduction to the school group is of benefit to the child, the parent, and the school in several ways. The adults and the children have a chance to become acquainted with one another and with the school situation, and to discuss their mutual aims for the child. First school experiences are made happy for each child in the group. Timid and overaggressive children are assisted in making desirable first adjustments. The fatigue and confusion that are often caused by a more abrupt introduction to school are eliminated, with their many attending problems in the school during the day and later in the home at night and next morning. Even though the work of the first two weeks is not "school" in the traditional sense, it is a real school for both adults and children in their endeavor to understand and to help themselves and each other.

BERTHA STREETER

Eliminating That Fault

How Two Parents Freed Their Son of a 'Family Trait'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY parents are much too prone to think their children are born with certain traits of character which will always act as a handicap to them throughout their lives. When little Jack shows at an early age an unmistakable temper all the family look wise and the parents feel it is the well-known temper of the father's side of the house showing up in his offspring. Or if little Jean of another family hangs back at all times in the presence of strangers and indicates that she is a most shy child, here again some members of the family will tell you her mother was a shy child and she comes by her extreme shyness honestly.

Parents are making a grave mistake when they so calmly, even though anxiously, take the view that any child must bear with a disagreeable trait just because some forebear has shown tendencies toward wrong actions. Parents can train for traits and accomplish much if they detect the tendency to a wrong habit and begin earnestly to check its indulgence.

One wise mother, when she found that her small son grew angry on the slightest provocation and showed a high temper, decided at once to curb this tendency. All her married life she had had to put up with her husband's uncontrollable temper. He would flare up at the slightest excuse and his sorrowful repentance a short time after did not amend for the unpleasantness and the heartache he had caused.

She talked the matter over with her husband, who was doubtful that he could be entirely cured of such a "family characteristic," but who was honestly anxious for the child to avoid the unpleasantness this trait had caused him all his life. The wife proposed that they never mention the word temper to Billy, that they work entirely on the positive phase of the trait they wished him to have, namely agreeableness and good nature. They would try to divert him when he showed a desire to get angry and they would ignore as much as possible his feelings at this time. The wife, moreover, insisted that neither parent show temper before the child. They must set a good example of kindliness, thoughtfulness of others' feelings, patience with things that daily go wrong and a forbearance with life's problems that would plainly demonstrate to their little son that life could be lived happily for all.

Because of the decision of those earnest parents that small son is today the possessor of a fine disposition. More surprising still, especially to himself, is the marked change in the father. Having had his attention taken away from his own grievous fault and in the effort to help his son by setting him an example of control the father has won his own freedom from the same false trait.

Another set of parents, who had several children, all with tendencies toward unpleasant habits, decided to list the traits they would like their children to be especially endowed with—traits they felt sure would stand them in as good, if not better, stead, than higher education along any line. They had a long, rather formidable list, when the wife finished putting down the good traits. There were honesty, reliability, reverence, good nature, promptness, thoroughness, decision, neatness, orderliness, coöperation and many other good qualities.

They dwelt entirely on the good qualities and tried to banish all thought of their opposites. All members of the family made a systematic effort to grade themselves on this list of virtues and where they were noticeably short, they endeavored to improve. Instead of trying to devise punishments that would impress on their children the wrongness of a naughty act the parents put all their thought on how to avoid letting the child do the wrong thing. They worked out many preventive measures to keep their children from acquiring undesirable habits or fostering bad traits. The father and mother found their own conduct much improved by the daily endeavor to make their own example the best guide for their little ones.

Can you visualize the child brought up in an atmosphere where all conduct was correct, where strife and unpleasantness were unknown, where perfect harmony dwelt? Impossible, you say. Perhaps. But how much we can all do to improve ourselves and the home surroundings of our small children if we earnestly endeavor to train them for traits we so devoutly wish they may always possess.

A program worked out with this end in view will do as much for the parents as for the children. It will make any home a place where love and harmony will take the place of strife and unpleasantness. And the ugly, so-called family trait that many parents feel is being visited on the children from a third or fourth generation back will lose its importance and be finally wiped off the family tree.

MARGARET CONN RHOADS

For Workers In Industry

Madison, Wis.

INDUSTRIAL workers of this State honestly seek light on economic issues, and turn to their state university for impartial information and the thorough methods of study they need to acquire it, says Miss Alice Shoemaker, executive secretary of the School for Workers in Industry at the University of Wisconsin, which this year celebrated its tenth anniversary.

In the decade of its existence, more than 500 students have gone out from the summer sessions of the university to function more intelligently in the organizations to which they belong, she reported.

"Not what to think but how to think" has been the basis of the instruction given annually to 60 or 80 young people, many of them trade unionists, others representing cooperative groups, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. industrial groups, and other organizations.

"Without political or economic bias," Miss Shoemaker explained, "the purpose of the school is to teach the workers who come to its doors to analyze their experiences in the light of a broad range of facts and to gain a greater understanding of the economic society of which they are a part. They study industrial history, economics and English, in order that they may learn how our present society developed from those of the past, how this economic order functions, and how to express themselves and share their ideas with others."

During the past year, she declared, former students have organized classes and labor institutes in their own cities, served on compliance boards and shop committees, working out agreements with their employers so that law instead of warfare will be the chosen procedure of handling industrial disputes. "They never could have done it without the summer school, they tell us," Miss Shoemaker said.

The school, she added, considers that it has an important function in training those who will be leaders in the trade union movement to plan the program of their organizations more intelligently and learn how to coöperate with the many government agencies which call upon them for help. "We try," Miss Shoemaker explained further, "to use the critical method—to help students discriminate in their thinking. We send them to the library in small groups, let them choose the subject in which they are most interested, and obtain all the material they can find on that subject. They report to their own group, which discusses their findings and reports in turn to the entire school. We urge them to question sources of information, to check its authenticity. It is a continuous process of evaluation and discussion."

Typical of the results accomplished through the summer school, which is one of the few of its kind maintained in the United States, Miss Shoemaker called attention to a letter from a former student who wrote:

> I am now able to discuss intelligently the newspapers, certain laws relevant to my profession, labor parties, history, a certain amount of literature, financial matters and a lot of other subjects that I knew so little about. I have discovered a taste for writing. I have enjoyed the company of normal men and women after having been isolated from them for a year and a half, and that is something that is hard to understand for a person who always has enjoyed genial companions. I have had a university at my disposal, a new and delightful experience for me. I lived collectively, with 20 others, in a home I did not own, using necessities of life that I had no personal claim to, yet felt under no obligation, found it better than any kind of life that I had ever lived before. My debt to the school is for things which make life better.

In addition to the summer session, Miss Shoemaker pointed out, the school promotes winter classes and institutes in local communities throughout Wisconsin and, when called upon, in nearby states also. Last winter labor college classes were held in 11 Wisconsin cities and institutes in four, bringing together groups of several hundred persons for four or five days of forum discussions on economic questions. They were sponsored by central labor bodies in the various cities, in coöperation with the school.

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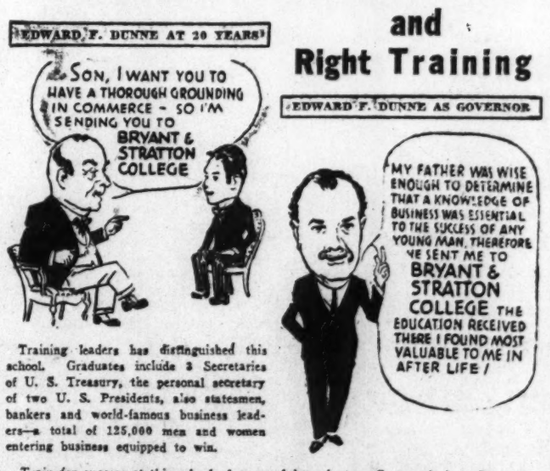

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The Home Forum

On a Persian Carpet

HESITATING before a particularly lovely example of Persian art, a casual passer-by consulted his catalogue for information. Carpets had never been more to him than soft things to tread on; glances their way had occasionally brought pleasure because of the blending of color or bewilderment because of the intricacy of design. Something more than such random impressions was needed for these museum rooms, where superb carpets hung on the walls, bewitching one's eyes, and only a shilling catalogue offered the means of enriching one's mind. "Take this one, for instance," the onlooker thought, as he sat down on a convenient bench and opened his catalogue. Knotted in Silk Pile . . Medallion . . Design of Trees . . North Persia First Half XVI Century . . "That's little enough and yet, and yet—as a fillip it may mean much!"

Compelled by the quiet beauty of the carpet, whose design had no sooner appealed to his eye than it had set the wheels of his imagination turning, the onlooker sat undisturbed as a group of people passed through the room, thumbs in catalogues, busy eyes reaping a hurried harvest. How had it been possible, he mused, to create such effects, to stir such intense feeling? Could threads alone do that? He smiled at the bravado of his thought; if he knew, he would know also what had been in the mind of the maker before the carpet started on its long journey which would end four centuries later on the walls of a London museum. Time fled backward as the onlooker became part of the enchantment: an ancient mood of threads being knotted and colors allied. Gazing now half in a dream, he felt drawn into the very center of the carpet—into the shadowy cypress grove by the shore of the green sea where fish swam in circular movement. The walls of the museum ceased to exist as the gates of the hanging garden opened wide on Persia—a dun-colored land with a bright cloudless sky above. He saw himself in a small Persian town, walking down the narrow street. Before several of the houses canopies were stretched: under them sat men and women at their different trades. Some plaited baskets, others moldeo clay. Before the last house but one sat an old man with a carpet on a loom. The carpet was nearly done and, as the onlooker leaned forward, he saw (without any feeling of surprise) that it was the one which hung on the museum wall.

* * *

Squatting at the old man's feet was a little olive-skinned boy. Intent in his gaze, he watched the knowing fingers weave and knot and pass on to other threads as they brought the loose strands of silk into a design: a central medallion of fish banked by cypress trees and interlacing sprays of flowers, the conventional border almost complete. Sometimes the old man sang a low three-noted song as he worked; often he was silent.

He was only one of many people who had gone on for generations massing together experience and putting it to use in their pursuit of art. To be an artist in Persia was to create beauty and each man found his best tools in his own imagination—vivid, colorful ideas that were sponsored by the majesty and simplicity of the world about them. No Persian craftsman would seek inspiration except in the natural beauties of his own land and these were always present—even wher the shamal moaned down from the mountains or the monsoon swept up from the sea, even in the dry season of the year when the heat was vexatious. No dust or fog or drought could ever dim the vision of beauty, for once beheld by the mind's eye it could be repeated in countless ways.

The little boy smiled up at the old man and pointed a dusty finger at the medallion of fish. The knotting ceased as the old man looked down at the young upturned face and caught the gazelle-like glance of the eyes, eyes that would soon hold visions. "You would do that some day, too—eh?" he said.

A secret happiness filled the boy's eyes.

The gentle voice droned on. Things of beauty had been growing under his fingers for many years now, but this—these four fish swimming out of a jade sea—was more than beauty; it was prophecy. The young eyes still held their question, so the old man went on to say that it was rarely one undertook to weave designs that would simulate water. Threads were not easily brought into the pattern of the sea or given the motion of rivers, but that was not the reason. In Persia, where the sun shone hot and strong water was a precious thing, associated with man's spirit rather than his body. Water meant freedom from impurities, renewal of human life; and, until a man fully understood the dual sacredness of water, he would not attempt to bring it into his work. Since water had more part with heaven than earth, to them fish were celestials. The old man's eyes brightened as he told the boy of the impulse that had come upon him to bring the semblance of water out of a pile of green-hued threads. "I saw that as water was life to the fish, righteousness was life to man. This was a prophecy to be held by threads forever—no longer an old man's dream but a carpet for all to tread on!"

For a moment he was silent; then he went on to the lesser details of his design. The background of his carpet was a garden, as was the background of nearly every Persian carpet, for in this one phase the Persian craftsman felt his knowledge consummate. Sometimes, it was said, the flowers were like none that ever bloomed. But their culture was one of spiritual tradition. . . weavers repeated the earth through fingers and threads adding beauty to beauty.

The old man went on to the trees. Something more was needed in his carpet, which only trees could give. Nothing—unless it were a bird in flight—could impart quite the sense of prayerful ecstasy as a tree, nor had anything so frustrated earth's cloying fetters as a tree. Four he brought into his design, four cypress trees dark and finely pointed reaching up to the blue Persian sky. Then he pointed to the border, the tight little array of leaves and vines whose repression and dignity had kept his thoughts from straying. It was a flower-covered wall, which held within an allotted space all that one craftsman knew of a world subdued by cypresses and inspire by fish.

Suddenly the boy spoke: "Could I make a carpet one day, my master?"

The wrinkled brown face smiled; all of Persia seemed in his full eyes as he turned them on the boy: "If you discipline yourself to hold a vision of beauty as long as your fingers need it, you will make a carpet. But while it is being made, whether it takes one year or ten, it must be your life. In it must go all that you know of religion and poetry and love. These are the texture of life and must form the texture of your carpet. See it clearly in your mind; that is the real carpet. This"—and the old man ran his hand over the loom—"is threads, knotted together in silk pile, with a medallion and a design of trees."

* * *

Instead of the hush of knotting threads, the low voices of the old man and the little olive-skinned boy, the footsteps of passers-by were again heard—twentieth century passers-by. Lingering before the carpet from north Persia, they consulted their catalogues. But for one of the visitors the world of thought imprisoned in a craftsman's mind had for a moment been loosed. Soon this onlooker took his leave, smiling as he went from the room. He had carried away with him the carpet he had seen in the making, while the other, the threads knotted in silk pile, was left hanging on the wall.

B. Y.

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The Two Flutes

(Li-Tai-Po—702-763)

One evening, on the bank of the river, as I breathed the perfume
of the flowers, the wind brought
me the sound of a distant flute.
That I might answer it I cut a
willow branch and the song of my
flute trilled out into the enchanted
night.
Since that evening, every day at the
hour when the country goes to
sleep, the little birds hear two unknown birds calling to each other.
They do not know who the singers
are, but nevertheless, they understand the song.

—GERTRUDE LAUGHLIN JOERISSEN, in "The Lost Flute." Translated from the French. (New York: Brentano.)

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Piazza Piperno: From a Lithograph Printed in Buff and Black by Edward Lear

ONLY those well acquainted with the career of Edward Lear would associate the delightful humorist of the nineteenth century with this dignified lithograph. During the course of his career, Lear probably produced hundreds of landscape sketches and the time he spent in creating his fantastically humorous characters was relatively small. Yet had he not charmed young and old with "The Owl and the Pussy-Cat" and "The Jumblies," Lear would probably have occupied a minor place in the history of art.

A lovable man, popular wherever he went, Lear created his first nonsense characters for the family of the thirteenth Earl of Derby, while performing the more serious commission of drawing the birds on the Earl's estate. His first "Book of Nonsense" was dedicated "to the great-grandchildren, grandnephews and grandnieces of Edward, thirteenth Earl of Derby . . . (the greater part of which were originally made and composed for their parents)."

The youngest of twenty-one children, Edward Lear was sent when very young to live with an elderly sister of limited means. He amused himself by playing with water colors and was a close reader of boys' books on natural history. His career began when he painted two birds on cardboard and sold them for the munificent sum of fourpence. A little later, through the kindness of friends, he was enabled to turn his talents to the study of his chosen profession. He spent his time studying zoölogical draftsmanship and performed various small commissions.

One day, when the young draftsman was busily engaged in making the portrait of a bird in the London Zoölogical Gardens, an elderly gentleman, after watching him work for a time, said, "You must come and draw my birds at Knowsley." Young Lear had never heard of Knowsley, nor did he realize that the elderly gentleman was the Earl of Derby. His "Knowsley Menagerie," the serious result of his first stay, is now a highly prized possession of book collectors.

We can see Lear now, a lovable, generous, impulsive young man, turning his talented mind to the amusement of the family after a day's work in the grounds of Knowsley. The world-renowned "Nonsense Books" were the final result of this mild diversion, very much as "Alice in Wonderland" grew from the fascinating tale related to three little girls on hot summer afternoons by a serious authority on mathematics.

Failing health led to the next stage of Lear's career, that stage of which "Journals of a Landscape Painter" are the result. These journals have been highly spoken of at various times. Indeed, Sir Roderick Murchison once declared that he always understood the geological peculiarities of a country he had studied in one of Lear's landscape paintings. A subscription, started by Lord Derby, led to the excursion to Italy, and in 1846 he published "Illustrated Excursions in Italy," gratefully dedicated to his generous patron.

Lear's zest for traveling led him to numerous out-of-the-way parts of the world. His copious notebooks bear the results of pilgrimages into Egypt, and Nubia, the Desert of Sinai, Sicily, Palestine, Syria, Athos, Candia, Montenegro, Malta and numerous other spots, and in them we have not only a record of his draftsmanship, but also of his artistry with words; he was a discerning writer and his descriptions are vivid and powerful.

To such a man, to such an imagination, what argosies his travels must have been! A restless individual, who up to his very last years seriously contemplated traveling to New Zealand (though he disliked sea voyages), such fantastic geographical names as "the hills of Chankly Bore," "the Torrible Zone" and "the Jelly Bo Lee" were surely the result of a vivid imagination applied to actual experience. Despite the fact that Lear's charm lies in his ability to write pure and undefiled nonsense, it is doubtful whether the spirit of exploration would have been so present in his "nonsense" works had he not been an inveterate traveler himself.

An old issue of *The Spectator* declares: "Among the writers who have striven with varying success during the last thirty or forty years to awaken the merriment of the 'rising generation' of the time being, Mr. Edward Lear occupies the first place in seniority, if not in merit. The parent of modern nonsense writers, he is distinguished from all his followers and imitators by the superior consistency with which he has adhered to his aim—that of amusing his readers by fantastic absurdities, as void of vulgarity or cynicism as they are incapable of being made to harbor any symbolical meaning. He 'never deviates into sense'; but those who appreciate him never feel the need of such deviation. He has a genius for coining absurd names and words, which, even when they are suggested by the exigencies of his meter, have a ludicrous appropriateness to the matter in hand."

What a splendid word, for example, is *meloobious*. *Spickle-speckled*, *syllabub*, *runcible*, *Lake Pipple-Popple*, and *tiggory-trees* are but a few samples of his feeling for the melody of words. We never tire of the quaintness in lines such as the following picked at random from the "Nonsense Alphabets":

"The Visibly Vicious Vulture,
Who wrote some Verses to a Veal
Cutlet in a
Volume bound in Vellum.

After reciting an amusing incident in which his authorship of the "Nonsense Books," indeed his very existence, was denied by an individual talking to a group in a railroad carriage one day, Lear asserts (preface to "More Nonsense") that aside from a single line, he received no assistance but "that of uproarious delight and welcome at the appearance of every new absurdity."

J. D. B.

Peregrine Pimpernel of Painswick

The door in the gray stone wall opens. A whirl of amber flings itself upon me; a pink tongue licks my hands and face as I lean over. Such is my welcome from Peregrine Pimpernel of Painswick.

It was in autumn that I last saw him, and a thick mist lay over the little Cotswold town, which is Perry's home. So thick it was that the view across the valley from Tibbywell Street was entirely hidden. So wetting was it that even Perry, that ardent and eternally unsatisfied lover of "walks," became more and more dejected, as he followed two mackintoshed figures through dripping Gloucestershire lanes. So dejected indeed did he become, and so still fell that ever-moving amber tip of his tail, and so bedraggled were his "feathers," that we decided that an armchair by the fireside was the better place for us. Peregrine Pimpernel felt the same way; only, instead of an armchair, he chose my knee, and from there proceeded to climb up my chest. Perry was a ten-months-old puppy then.

Today Perry is eight months older—older in months, that is to say, but not in spirit. The deck chair swayed unsteadily on the flagstones as he sprang wildly on my knee, prepared once more to climb upward to lick my face. It swayed even more unsteadily as he bounded off to bark at Paddy, one of the two elderly cats who share his home. Billy is ready to be knocked over and rolled on the ground by a playful red cocker spaniel, but Paddy will stand no nonsense. When a large black Persian steps across the lawn with slow and stately tread, the only thing left for Perry to do is to advance as near as he dare and bark loudly, casting a beseeching glance at his mistress out of the corner of his eye, as if to plead that he be called to "come here," and that speedily. It is far more dignified to trot off hurriedly in obedience to his mistress' call, than to beat a hasty retreat from a situation which is becoming difficult.

As soon as Paddy has finished his stately progress across the lawn—an unnecessarily lengthy progress—Perry can return to his former occupation of running round and round the grass in ever-widening circles, since this evening his mistress is later than usual in taking him for a walk. Wider and wider grow the circles taken by the amber whirlwind. They are getting perilously near the long border, where sky-blue delphiniums and white madonna lilies are growing against a wall of Cotswold stone. The tall madonna lilies sway unconcernedly in the breeze, inclining gently toward Peregrine Pimpernel as he races by them. Suddenly he slows down and comes to a stop, listening to the voices of his mistress and the friend from London. A boring and unprofitable conversation is going on at the precise time when "walks" should be the order of the day. He cocks one floppy amber ear as high as it will cock. "Three wastepaper baskets—entirely destroyed. First an old one, then the new one which was bought to replace it, and the old one which replaced that—" A most unnecessary conversation! He turns his back on the speakers and walks down the flagstone path by the rose arches past the salmon and wine-colored sweet peas, by the lavender bushes and the copper-colored lilies, and the bed of sweet-smelling stock, to the back kitchen door—and Charlotte. Charlotte has better manners than to remind a fellow of youthful indiscretions, and sometimes—and who knows whether this evening may be one of those times?—she has a bone for a red cocker spaniel.

After a few moments he returns—boneless—to the lawn. Today is one of those days when the things a fellow hopes for do not come off. His mistress and the visitor from London seem to have forgotten him. They are picking sweet peas. Some pink knitting is lying on one of their chairs. It may be better to play with than nothing. There is no reason why he should not take the ball of pink wool for a walk round the garden, even if some people have forgotten what "walks" are. Perry jumps off the chair, the pink ball in his mouth, and the knitting (what now remains of it) trails behind him. After a few moments, he sits down to see what the long, thin, pink sticks in the knitting taste like. Not very pleasant! He drops the end he has bitten off. It is at this moment, when one knitting needle hangs jauntily out of his mouth, and a thin line of pink trails round and round the lawn, that his mistress and her friend catch sight of him—

After all—as half an hour later he races wildly over Beacon Hill—there are more ways than one of pointing out that "walk" time is overdue.

E. M. P.

Night in Summer

The wind rose in the high, secret
fastness
Where the air carried with it
Always the memory of snow.
The wind walked in the night
Over the wide darkness
Still hot with a thousand sun
The wind entered the city,
And walked with sleep.
The wind made sweet the dreams of
men
And startled the leaves of the city
trees
Into a music like the thin whisper
of rain.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

Our Heavenly Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Apostle Paul, like any traveler in a strange country, was interested in observing the customs and manners, including the religious attitude, of the Athenians. Passing one of their altars, he read the inscription, "TO THE UNKNOWN GOD." Their worship was so foreign to his own convictions that it called forth a deep desire to enlighten them. He could say with convincing assurance, "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you;" also, "For in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring."

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, experienced healing from what had been termed a fatal injury, as she turned with deep, abiding faith to the Bible, her thought rising on swift pinions to the spirit of Truth. She found God knowable, understandable, at hand to meet every human need. With wonderful perseverance, humility, and love she searched the Scriptures, that she might find the Principle, law, and rule of spiritual healing which would enable weary, suffering humanity, vainly following an unknown deity, to know God and spiritual selfhood, and confidently to say with John, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God," instead of being compelled to wait for future salvation and bliss.

In the opening sentence in the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook which she unselfishly gave to the world that every reader might come into accord with infinite Life, Mrs. Eddy declares, "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

She also writes (*ibid.*, p. 256), "Love, the divine Principle, is the Father and Mother of the universe, including man." Students of this practical religion, many of whom have been lifted from depths of despair and disease into health and happiness, take joy in spreading the wonderful news of revelation that has brought them release from false education and beliefs. They like to tell of God, who is to them no longer a mystery or a far-off militant being, dispensing evils as well as benefits. Students of Christian Science have been brought near to God and find Him ever present, ever available, ever willing to help. They learn to talk confidently and constantly with God; and they willingly tell of His loving-kindness and express praise and gratitude for healing proofs of His care.

Christian Scientists take a special delight in sharing with receptive listeners the inspiriting teaching of Christian Science concerning the fatherhood and motherhood of God. To one who seems bereft of human friends or relatives, or to one who feels that these human relationships are unfortunate or unhappy, there comes an indescribable peace and satisfaction when this void is found to be filled with divine Love. Homesickness, loneliness, resentment, anxiety, and dependence on unworthy companions fade away before an understanding of each one's powerful, eternal relationship with the Father-Mother God.

The Scripture promises read, "When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up;" and again, "For in thee the fatherless findeth mercy." Paul declared that "we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ." Mrs. Eddy also makes frequent references to this spiritual relationship, and in one place says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 151), "God is our Father and our Mother, our Minister and the great Physician: He is man's only real relative on earth and in heaven." Jesus spoke of God as "my Father," and also as "your Father" and "our Father." He said, "One is your Father, which is in heaven." Accepting these sweet assurances sustains and heals, for we are never separated from our heavenly Parent.

Man is created in the image and likeness of God, and to him is given dominion. The child of Love by reflection possesses and dispenses love. We discover with joy that the good we would ask for—health, peace, honesty, perfection—is already ours. Our heavenly Parent constantly bestows on His children more than we can ask or think. We learn to discard the thoughts that have separated us from this truth. Contemplating God as Love, and man as His idea, expands our understanding of what constitutes love. We learn that love is reciprocal; it is an elevating agent. As we reflect Love and express love to our neighbor, our own lives are enriched, ennobled, healed of discord and disease.

Christian Science teaches that God is universal, available equally to every sincere call, because He is omnipresent. No situation is so humble, no depth so low, but that the Father-Mother will hear and save.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Notre Père-Mère céleste

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SÉJOURNANT à Athènes, l'apôtre Paul, comme tout voyageur qui traverse un pays inconnu, s'intéressait aux coutumes et aux mœurs des habitants, à leur attitude vis-à-vis de la religion. Sur un de leurs autels, il lut en passant cette inscription: "A un dieu inconnu!" Le culte des Athéniens s'accordait si peu avec les convictions de l'apôtre que celui-ci ressentait un ardent désir de les éclairer. Il pouvait dire avec une assurance convaincante: "Ce que vous révérez sans le connaître, c'est ce que je vous annonce;" et encore: "Car en lui nous avons la vie, le mouvement et l'être. C'est ce qu'ont dit aussi quelques-uns de vos poètes: De lui nous sommes la race."

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, avait été victime d'un accident qu'on croyait devoir être fatal; mais elle fut guérie lorsqu'elle eut recours à la Bible avec une foi ferme et profonde et que ses pensées s'élevèrent comme sur des ailes rapides jusqu'à l'esprit de Vérité. Elle constata que Dieu peut être connu et compris, qu'Il est toujours proche et supplée à tous nos besoins. Avec une persévérance, une humilité, un amour admirables, elle sonda les Écritures pour trouver la Principe, la loi, la règle de la guérison spirituelle; ainsi l'humanité lasse et souffrante, au lieu de suivre en vain une divinité inconnue, pourrait apprendre à connaitre Dieu et le moi spirituel; elle répéterait avec assurance les paroles de Jean: "Mes bien-aimés, nous sommes dès à présent enfants de Dieu," et ne serait plus forcée d'attendre que l'avenir apporte le salut et la félicité. Mrs. Eddy fut assez dévouée pour donner au monde *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, le livre de texte grâce auquel tout lecteur peut se mettre d'accord avec la Vie infinie; et la Préface de ce volume commence par la déclaration suivante: "Pour ceux qui s'appuient sur l'infini et qui en font leur soutien, aujourd'hui est gros de bienfaits."

Mrs. Eddy écrit en outre (*ibid.*, p. 256): "L'Amour, le Principe divin, est le Père et la Mère de l'univers, y compris l'homme." Parmi ceux qui étudient cette religion pratique, beaucoup sont sortis des abimes du désespoir ou de la maladie pour parvenir à la santé et au bonheur; aussi répandent-ils avec joie la merveilleuse nouvelle de la révélation qui les a libérés d'une éducation mal comprise et de croyances erronées. Ils aiment à parler de Dieu, qu'ils ne considèrent plus comme un mystère ou un être militant fort éloigné qui dispenserait soit les maux soit les bénédictions. L'étude de la Science Chrétienne nous rapproche pour ainsi dire de Dieu; aussi les Scientistes Chrétiens constatent-ils que Dieu est toujours présent, toujours accessible, toujours prêt à secourir. Ils apprennent à parler avec Dieu en toute confiance et constamment; ils aiment à faire part de Ses bontés, à Le louer et à dire combien ils sont reconnaissants de la sollicitude divine dont ils ont des preuves par la guérison.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens sont particulièrement heureux lorsqu'ils peuvent communiquer à une pensée réceptive les précieux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne concernant la paternité et la maternité de Dieu. Ceux qui semblent privés d'amis ou de parents; ceux pour lesquels les affections humaines ou les liens de parenté ont plutôt été une source de malheur—ceux-là ressentent une paix et une satisfaction indescriptibles lorsqu'ils voient que ce vide est rempli par l'Amour divin. Le mal du pays, l'isolement, le ressentiment, l'anxiété, les faux appuis qu'on croyait trouver chez des personnes indignes de confiance, toutes ces erreurs s'évanouissent lorsqu'on arrive à comprendre que l'homme est éternellement et puissamment uni à son Père-Mère Dieu.

Les Écritures contiennent cette promesse: "Quand mon père et ma mère m'auraient abandonné, l'Éternel me recueillera;" elles disent aussi: "Car c'est auprès de toi que l'orphelin trouve la compassion." Paul a déclaré que "nous sommes enfants de Dieu. Et si nous sommes enfants, nous sommes aussi héritiers: héritiers de Dieu et cohéritiers de Christ." Mrs. Eddy à son tour parle souvent de ce rapport spirituel; elle dit entre autres dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 151): "Dieu est notre Père et notre Mère, notre Ministre et le grand Médecin: Il est le seul parent véritable que l'homme possède sur la terre comme au ciel." En parlant de Dieu, Jésus employa non seulement l'expression "mon Père," mais aussi "votre Père" et "notre Père." Il dit: "Vous n'avez qu'un seul Père, celui qui est dans les cieux." Le fait d'accepter ces douces assurances soutient et guérit, car nous ne sommes jamais séparés de notre céleste Père-Mère.

L'homme est créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu, qui lui donne l'empire sur toutes choses. Par réflexion, l'enfant de l'Amour possède et dispense l'Amour. Nous découvrons avec joie que les biens qu'il nous semblait devoir solliciter—la santé, la paix, la droiture, la perfection—nous appartiennent déjà. Notre Père-Mère céleste donne sans cesse à Ses enfants plus que nous ne saurions demander ou concevoir. Nous apprenons à éliminer les pensées qui nous ont séparés de cette vérité. Notre intelligence de ce qui constitue l'amour augmente lorsque nous considérons Dieu comme étant Amour et l'homme comme étant Son idée. Nous apprenons que l'amour est réciproque, qu'il a pour effet d'élever les sentiments. A mesure que nous reflétons l'Amour et exprimons de l'amour envers notre prochain, notre vie s'enrichit, s'ennoblit, et la discorde ou la maladie se guérissent.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est universel; que tout appel sincère Lui parvient, parce qu'Il est omniprésent. Aucune situation n'est trop humble, aucun abime trop profond, pour que le Père-Mère puisse entendre et sauver ceux qui L'invoquent.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Lowlands

My voice is silent when I hear men
boast
Of hills and mountains with their
rain-cut scars,
Tell of green sheltered ways—winding and lost—
Where tall trees seek the comradeship of stars.
Or within rocky caverns, stern and
nude,
I find no peace, neither do boulders
stir
My heart, save with that stony solitude
A thin cell-window gives a prisoner.

For I am lowland born. To me the
reaches
Of boundless water, stormy or serene,
Music of waves on slanting yellow
beaches,
Low clustered huts, white birds,
wharves mossy-green:
Harbors and ships—such are the
things that please,
Nor am I silent when you talk of
these.

—JOHN RICHARD MORELAND, in "The Moon Mender." (Dallas, Texas: The Kaleidograph Press.)

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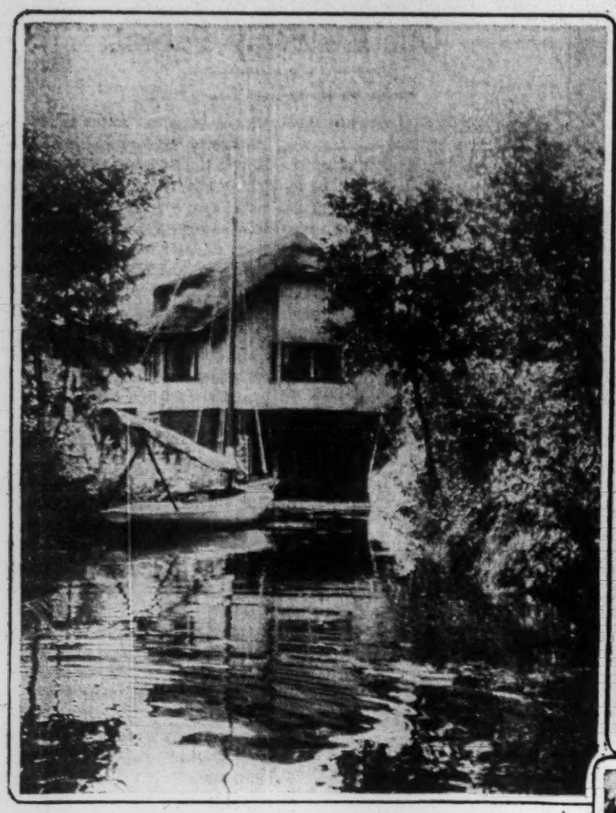
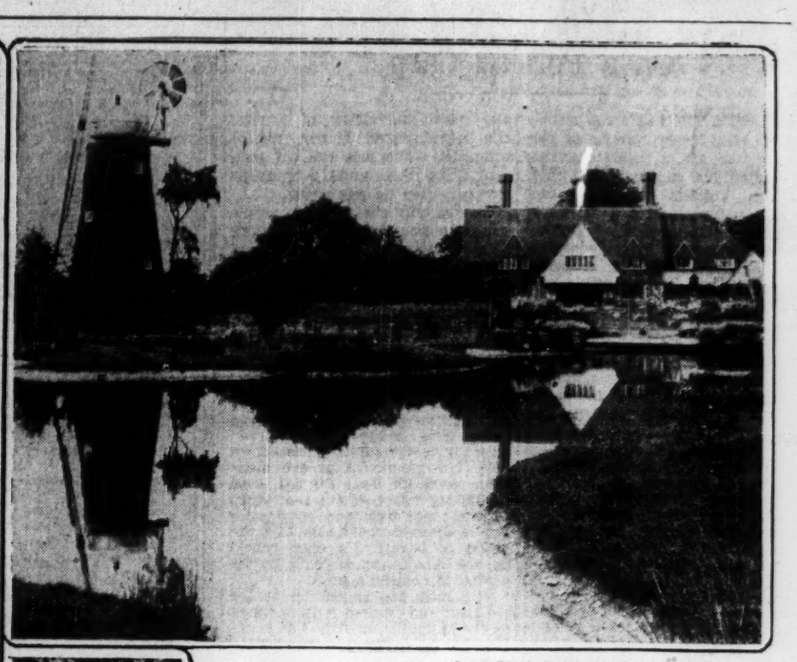
Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Surroundings That Play Up the House

Gardening
A Tuesday Page





Lower Right: By Edward Sweetland, High Wycombe.
All others THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© K. Morrison London.

Upper Row, Left—A Boathouse Bungalow on the Norfolk Broads That Fits Naturally Into Its Picturesque Surroundings. Center—The Beauty of This Old Stone Farmhouse in Sussex Has Been Revealed by Means of a Well Planned Garden. Right—The Low Roof Line Is Suited to This Flat Site Which Already Possessed the Old Windmill and Large Pond. Lower Row, Left—The Charmingly Haphazard Character of the Ancient Architecture of This Old Manor House in Sussex Is Shown Up by a Setting of Semi-Formal Garden With Mixed Type of Planting. Right—The Strong Contrast of Light and Shade in the Surrounding Woods Finds an Echo in the Glossy Black of the Window Frames and Shutters and the Glistening White of Snowcrete Walls. Architect, Langley Taylor.

Featuring Its Good Looks

With a Setting That Puts Its Best Foot Forward

By Kathrine Morrison

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THINK of some of the most interesting houses you have ever seen, and usually you will find that it is the ones with attractive surroundings which stand out most vividly in your memory. Unconsciously you associate them with some sort of background or foreground. It may be a delightful front garden or a grove of trees to one side or perhaps a velvety lawn stretching down to some lake or river.

By way of experiment conjure up a mental picture of some of the famous houses you have visited and try to imagine them in bare or unsightly surroundings. Try to visualize Mount Vernon without its grounds sloping down to the Potomac or the palaces at Versailles or Hampton Court without their magnificent parks and gardens. Then you will begin to realize the importance of this question of the setting of the house.

It is a question which, naturally enough, hardly exists for those who live in cities. But anyone who has breathing space around him should give a good deal of time and attention to his environment.

The ideal combination, of course, is a well-designed house in beautiful surroundings. But the realization of this ideal is not achieved by the average buyer of a country property because it presupposes not only a long purse but also a willingness to live wherever this ideal home may be discovered.

The case of a famous English landscape architect comes to mind in this connection. When he was ready to retire from active practice, this architect spent no less than three years searching the length and breadth of England for the kind of small estate he wanted. His quest was rewarded, for in a valley in Somerset he found a fascinating Tudor manor house on the banks of a swiftly flowing river spanned by a finely proportioned fifteenth century bridge. To one side of the house was a large lawn above which the garden rose in terraces to the edge of a small but pleasant wood which insured complete privacy.

Most people cannot by force of circumstances be as fancy free as this architect. They must settle in certain localities where it may be difficult to find both a house and a setting ready-made to their liking. They usually have to choose between two alternatives; a good site without a house or a suitable house, but often with bare or uninteresting surroundings.

Choosing a Good Site

Whenever feasible the choice should be made in favor of a good site. It is comparatively easy to build a house that will harmonize with agreeable surroundings. But, no matter what the advantages of an already existing house are, it may be hard to provide an effective setting for it. The land may be featureless and unpromising, requiring great skill in landscaping and a considerable outlay of money. Furthermore, no matter what resourcefulness may be brought to bear on such sites, it takes a long time for these to mature properly.

For those who like living near water and whose area of choice includes streams or rivers, nothing is more pleasant than a riverside setting. Even when the grounds are neglected, there are usually trees. With several shade trees as a nucleus, a lake or a river as a boundary and some sense of garden design to combine the various scenic elements into an acceptable whole, it should always be possible to create a delightful foreground for a house on the banks of a stream or river. Two examples which show settings of this description come to mind. One is a medium-sized dwelling in the Cotswolds. It has no particular claim to architectural merit but it appears much more alluring than it really is solely because of its surroundings. In the background are ancient trees; both the front and the back of the house face lawns with well placed beds and borders. But what gives this old place its greatest charm is its outlook over a mill pond on whose quiet surface are reflected the gabled outlines of the roof, the thick branches of trees and the massed blossoms of a flower border along one bank. The other riverside home is of a more seasonal character. It is a bungalow with a boathouse underneath. Designed for summer occupation only, this little house is in perfect keeping with its picturesque surroundings.

One of the illustrations on this page shows a modern house which has been adapted to a site which already possessed such assets as a lake and an ancient windmill.

Contrast Walls With Shade

Lack of space prevents any detailed discussion of the types of houses best suited to different sites. But usually a site does give some definite hint of the kind of house which should be built on it, such as, for example, the boathouse bungalow previously referred to. Another illustration provides an excellent suggestion for a house to be erected on a woodland site. The sharp contrast between the white walls and the glossy black paint of the window frames and shutters has an affinity with the dramatic play of sunlight and shadow in the encircling woods.

Whenever a house has enough architectural interest to compensate for a colorless natural environment, the most effective way of achieving appropriate surroundings is to study the architecture and to plan a garden lay-out which will recall and perhaps emphasize some of its salient features—at any rate in the immediate vicinity of the dwelling. Then you may be sure of having the right kind of setting.

Friendly Lights in the Garden

Soft and Decorative, They Should Reveal White Flowers

GARDEN lights may be eminently useful and practical and at the same time handsome ornaments. The choice of fixtures will naturally be governed by the manner and extent of their intended use, the preferences of the owner, and the type of garden in which they are to be hung. But they need not be costly, and they need not even be electrified.

Most of us would avoid, if we could, a bold obtrusive lightpole. For the general illumination of a garden, however, we do need a strong white light suspended at whatever height is needed to be most effective, and usually a reflector is used with it. If no building is near from which to suspend the light, the necessary pole may be made less objectionable by a drapery of vines.

When we consider lights for both use and beauty, they are many. They may be of copper, brass, painted tin and iron, wood, pottery, pierced tin, or glass and wire, and there are forms to suit every type of garden. Those gardeners who work out their own designs and are the fortunate possessors of sufficient skill to put their ideals into tangible form are going to have the keenest pleasure in their lights. But those who choose to buy may make an admirable choice from among the many fine lanterns offered by firms manufacturing metal fixtures.

The largest number of decorative garden lanterns are hung from brackets jutting out from buildings, terraces, walls, and pergolas, suspended from arches and the branches of trees or placed upon ornamental pillars and posts. A lesser number are used for special occasions and entertainments when temporary extension cords make possible the unexcelled gayety of varicolored lights. Those of another group are decorative in effect, though themselves concealed where they are used to illuminate brightly some piece of statuary, niche in a wall, or bit of water, and leave the surrounding garden in absolute darkness.

In choosing the fixtures for any of these uses, suitability is of prime importance. Perhaps a few examples of how other gardens have been lighted will be of interest to those whose own gardens have not as yet experienced the glowing touch of friendly garden lights.

Interesting Effects

I recall one instance in which a black lantern of iron, handwrought in intricate design, has been brought from Venice and beautifully placed against the buff plaster wall of the house where it not only decorates its space by day but lights the stone steps to the garden by night.

A busy owner of a large printing business who has a flower-loving heart and enjoys putting individual and unusual touches into his garden has made out of wood and glass two lanterns after an oldtime pattern. These are held by iron brackets and are perfectly practical with their waterproof sockets. They are not only quaint and attractive additions to his garden but permit him more time among his roses.

In another garden built in an old stone quarry the floor of the house terrace extends to the very edge of the old quarry walls, where an ornamental iron railing guards the unwary. Below this, at intervals along the upper edge of the wall, are beautifully wrought torch lights. When one looks down from the terrace only the illumined rock garden is seen. From below, the lights themselves are gleaming jewels against the dark bulk of the house.

American Colonial

For little gardens with white picket fences and rose arbors there are ever so many choices to be made from among the many types of lanterns which have come down to us from Colonial days. Excellent copies are offered which are usually electrified, but anyone with a valuable original may choose to keep to the early manner of obtaining light. It is a pleasure not given to everyone to be able to show evening callers one's garden by the light of a lantern which is an heirloom and turn its rays upon the softly gleaming faces of flowers which came from the garden of one's great-great-grandmother.

If anyone should raise the objection to lights in a garden because of their attracting insects, let him remember that nowhere outdoors of an evening will he be less annoyed than when sitting at a little distance from a light to which the insects of the neighborhood are drawn!

Wherever you plan for lights in your garden, if it is at all possible, plan for some of the flowers which are so deliciously fragrant after nightfall—as night-scented stock. The white forms of jasmine tobacco, four-o-clocks, rockets, lilies, and petunias will also perfume the air and give back soft reflections from their cool, white faces under the friendly lights of the garden.

KENNETH STALCUP.

For Winter Bouquets

All varieties of annual everlastings should be cut just before they open. If left on until in full bloom, the petals frequently turn black in the drying process. Hang the flower in a dry place out of the sun. An easy method of hanging is to stretch a string or wire in some building, such as a garage, and hang the flowers head down by catching a leaf close to the end of a stem over the wire or string. They may be tied in small bunches and hung head down. It lends interest to bouquets to cut a few flowers in the bud stage.

Hobbies and Hints

The Woman Homesteader Writes Again

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Saskatchewan

Dear Editor:

If the useful and necessary, as well as the decorative and ornamental, is admitted to the Garden Page, I should like to tell you how very interesting the useful and necessary can be. A year or so ago I told you how, by refusing to be daunted by many obstacles, I had achieved a flower patch in the wilderness of the northern bush country. It was a beautiful and varied garden, having been added to by several enthusiastic readers of this page. It would have been a marvelous garden if all the bulbs and roots offered could have crossed the international boundary. As it was, one warm-hearted gardener decided to cross the boundary with her good intentions by growing seed from bulbous plants.

She and several other readers inclosed stamps for reply. I replied, but the letters never reached their destination, being chewed up by a bunch of colts investigating the feed-box in which the letters were making their way to town. The feed-box was in a sleigh; the sleigh was bolted for the driver to thaw out beside the stove of a wayside farm. The colts were ranging and, as they always do, came to visit the driving team to find out news of the horse world. Nosing for oats, they came upon the letters and left no fragment of them. Lack of stamps prevented my writing again, so I hope those ardent gardeners and warm-hearted friends will accept this explanation.

The state of the world's wheat market has brought a new interest to my life, for it has forced us to grow and produce all we eat. Consequently, last spring saw the three windows of my log cabin crowded with seedling tomatoes, celery, onion and cabbage. These plants are from last year's fruit, two of which I left to ripen till they burst on the vine. This entails much work of covering on nights of frost in July and August. One wakes, chilly, and dashes out to cover the precious plants, and returns to finish the business of sleeping, happy to have been aroused in time. The sunset usually gives warning of frost, but occasionally one is lulled into false security by an overcast sky.

To help overcome the shortness of our season I have a cold frame built of logs on the south wall of our cabin, and transplant from the window boxes as soon as I dare. Glass is quite out of the reach of homesteaders, so I use cotton cloth painted over with raw linseed oil. This is splendid and the plants thrive in the heat if care is taken to supplement with extra covers in cold weather. Small frames covered with cotton are used for cucumber plants and all of the same family, which are so easily damaged by wind. The cotton lasts from year to year if carefully saved when out of use.

Last year's growth was threatened with an outbreak of the cutworm pest, and I have so often suffered that, as I planted each precious tomato, I pressed a can out of which both ends had been cut over every plant, forming a high collar above, and at least an inch of protection below soil level. The plants grew fast and not one was lost. When I gathered the fruit and pulled up the plants, I saved the cans or stakes on the edge of the garden. The stakes stand upright, one end firm in the ground and I dropped or slipped the cans over them to keep them from lying and collecting moisture, and so rusting, for I intend to use them each year to save the young plants from the cutworms. Cabbage grows equally well so protected, and I recommend this method. May I wish success to all gardens. (Mrs.) M. M. H

* * *

Her Hobby Is Lilies

South Africa

Dear Flower Friends:

I would love to have some pen friends in tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world, with a view to exchanging seeds of lilies, shrubs, etc. I have pen and flower friends in many parts of South Africa and have a wonderful variety of our very beautiful South African lilies. I have been longing to get in touch with some keen gardeners in Kenya Colony and Rhodesia and hope that I may through this letter.

I say tropical and sub-tropical, as I have found that lilies from colder parts of the world do not flourish in our warm climate. I have tried daffodils, lilies-of-the-valley, tulips, etc. but have had to give them up though they flourish in the higher and colder parts of South Africa.

We live on a farm but find it very difficult, as there is only a limited demand for ordinary farm products and as I have been fond of gardening and flowers all my life I am working hard to make a commercial success with them.

(Mrs.) J. E. A.

A Roadside Rock Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Burlington, Vt.

A ROCK garden by the side of the road is a pleasure and a joy to the owner and to all those who pass by. A very attractive rock garden by the side of the road in Barre, Vt., is shown in the accompanying picture, with the gardener sitting in the midst of the plants and rocks.

There is a sort of interest and pleasure in a rock garden whether it can be an area so limited as to accommodate only a few irregular weatherbeaten rocks clothed with a few diminutive rock-loving plants or a larger grouping of rocks developing a beautiful expression of nature, a wealth of fascination and enjoyment.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sometimes the Roadside Lends Itself to Rock Garden Treatment.

Rocks add a new theme and a new interest to the enjoyment of a garden. Furthermore they appeal to all plant lovers because they provide a pleasing setting and cultural conditions favorable to the establishment and growth of many kinds of delightful plants that otherwise cannot be grown. Since there are but few standardized rules, the problem of making a rock garden offers a special appeal to amateurs to try their own hands at this form of artistic expression.

A few general briefs may be mentioned which may be of help to the amateur in making the rock garden. One should try to visualize the effect in advance, trying to display some new theme and have in mind some special design without straight lines or stiffness. Furthermore, it is well to have the garden graded with elevations with higher forms in the background and smaller ones in front so as to give a natural setting and a normal layout. Harmony in form and texture is important and a wall larger or smaller in the background seems well nigh indispensable.

Rock plants need plenty of moisture and soil amidst the rocks with an opportunity to imbed themselves deeply into good soil and an abundance of moisture. It is well to avoid exposure to high winds and hot sun as these harm the plants and hinder their normal graceful and beautiful development.

Among the best plants suited to rock gardens are achillea, alyssum, rock jasmine, anemone, aquilegia, rock cress, sandwort, bellflower, bleeding heart, pinks, fleebane, dogtooth violet, crane's bill, sun rose, babies' breath, candytuft, flax, catmint, flameflower, cinquefoil, primrose, stone crop, thyme.

M. B. CUMMINGS.

Late Summer in the Rockery

Dividing and Pruning Is in Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copemish, Mich.

MOST rock gardens get the greatest amount of care during spring and on to the close of the blooming period, a season when they really need the least amount of attention. When the flush of blooming is over, however, and the days grow hotter and the gardener hunts the restful shade rather than the work that is waiting for him in the garden—that is the time the rock garden needs the most care, if it is to remain a permanent fixture and an object of beauty.

The passing of the blossoms naturally means the coming of seeds. And the latter means a ragged-looking garden. If seeds to replenish the planting stock are not required, the plants should be sheared as soon as flowering has ceased. Carried on methodically, the shearing of a large rock garden should not become a burden. A short period set apart each week from June until autumn for the shearing of plants which have passed the flowering stage will go far toward insuring a well-kept garden.

Many alpine plants exhaust themselves by the exuberance of their flowering activities and, consequently, need an enriched diet or division of the roots and resetting in new soil to allow them to regain their old vigor before winter sets in. One of the best condiments for most alpine plants is a mixture, half and half, of leaf mold and a good sandy loam. This should be worked in carefully around the crown of the plants. A basket of this mixture should be a part of every rock gardener's equipment.

Plants which need to be divided should be attended to as soon as flowering has ceased or by early fall at the latest. If they are handled early the plants have time to develop a good root system and will be better able to withstand the alternate freezing and thawing of winter. Plants such as the mossy saxifrages, many of the primulas, some campanulas and others need to be divided every other year, while others such as the hardy geraniums, cyclamen and most common rock plants, are better for being left undisturbed, providing their growing medium is not exhausted of all fertility.

Clean gravel or stone chips, or both, are necessary ingredients of all well-kept rock gardens. Particularly are they useful to insure the winter health of all moisture-hating plants. The gardener should go over the entire garden during the autumn months and construct a collar of stone chips around the crown of all of his moisture haters. If you do not know which ones dislike winter damp, it is safe to coddle all with woolly leaves, also those which show a succulent growth as winter comes on. Stone chips also make a good carpet around sempervivums, helping to retain the soil around the plants and preventing the heaving which so often overtakes the shallow-rooting kinds.

These few simple precautions will do much toward making the rock garden an enduring pleasure rather than the transient hobby it so often turns out to be. And the work should not be an onerous task if it is taken care of week by week.

Gateways

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Whenever character and scope of the grounds will permit, a decorative gateway lends added charm to the property. When thinking of adopting this, however, the type of architecture of the home on the property should be considered, and the post and roof design on the gateway should be made to harmonize. In our design today, the tiling and stonework are carefully worked out.

Barberry for Decoration

The deciduous Japanese barberry is widely used as a hedge plant, because in addition to its hardiness and ease of culture, it is green in summer, tinted in the fall, and strung with gorgeous red berries throughout the winter. It is a native of Japan, says the American Nature Association, where it was discovered and sent to the St. Petersburg Botanic Gardens by the Russian botanist, Carl Maximowicz, in 1864. The Arnold Arboretum, near Boston, received seeds from St. Petersburg in 1875.

Start Tree Nursery

The largest national forest tree nursery in Michigan was established in the Manistee Purchase Unit last spring. Plans included the sowing of seeds for 20,000,000 trees and the installation of an overhead sprinkling system. About 70 acres are in the nursery. Ten million seedlings will be for fall planting and 10,000,000 for next year's reforestation.

A Wonderful Seed Novelty

"DOUBLE SWEET WIVELSFIELD" is a great improvement on the original Sweet Wivelsfield sent out by us several years ago. DOUBLE SWEET WIVELSFIELD is a full well formed flower — of long lasting qualities, flowers perpetually right through the Spring and Autumn, and in many cases plants last for several seasons, although reproduce themselves from seed. The price of Seed is 25 cents and 60 cents per packet, postage paid on the larger one, and supplies will be available from mid-September onwards.

Allwood Bros

The Largest Carnation Growers in the World.

HAYWARDS HEATH
England

Bumper Potato Crop Calls 20,000 Diggers To Aroostook County

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, Aug. 28 (AP)—Twenty thousand men and women were poised yesterday for the Aroostook County gold rush—a rush in which potatoes were gold.

A bumper crop, one that may exceed all records and reach 50,000,000 bushels, is in the ground. For the next six weeks all hands will be busy in Aroostook. Already the annual influx of "diggers," a picturesque chapter in the county's annual history, has started.

Men and women from all parts of New England and some from Canada come here to harvest potatoes at 6½ cents a barrel—and board themselves. The day's yield averages from 50 to 150 barrels each with some women able to gather close to 100 barrels.

While some growers believe the crop will exceed the great yield of 48,000,000 bushels in 1929, none expect to see prices reach the $4 mark as they did in that year. The first few carloads to leave Aroostook this year brought only $1 bushel. However, a $3 price was not considered beyond possibility as the market situation in so far as supply was concerned was about the same as last winter when that price prevailed.

ERA Cannery in Maine To Start Night Shift

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 28 (AP)—This business of canning surplus foodstuffs for relief purposes has become so good that the ERA's canning plants at Augusta started a night shift Aug. 27.

The other 15 ERA canning centers in different parts of the State also reported to headquarters that they had more work than they could handle. Heavy purchase orders caused the Augusta plant's rush. The Westbrook plant turns out 2137 cans in one week, and the Presque Isle center 500 cans a day.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Salmon run and	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
5:15	Recital program.....	canning, Wash't'n	Cleveland, game..	Organ Tones.....
5:30	Jackie Heller; orch....	The Tattered Man.	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Nursery Rhymes...	Mountain music..	Dornan Brothers...
6:00	NBC soloist; orch.....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch..
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music...	Scores; news review	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports; features.....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Political talk.....	CBS dance music.
7:00	News; vocalist.....	NBC piano duo....	CBS vocalist; orch.	Baseball; news....
7:15	Radio Nature League..	Gene and Glenn..	Political talk.....	Wayside Cottage..
7:30	Government talks.....	After Dinner Revue	Balalaika orch.....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00	Henry King and his	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	dance orchestra.....	chestra; soloist....	Lace"; musicale..	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	"Dear Old Digby,"	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	sicians; forty-
8:45	comedy sketch.....	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	piece band.....
9:00	Musical Memories with	ERA Civic Orch-	'Monet'ry Situat'n'	Local dance music.
9:15	Edgar Guest.....	estra concert.....	Troopers Orchestra	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	NBC Symphony Or-	"Drake's Folly,"	Himber Orchestra;	Melody Cruisers...
9:45	chestra; Isador Phil-	network sketch...	Joey Nash, tenor.	Baseball; news....
10:00	ipp, pianist-compo-	'The White Eagle,'	Hugh Connor and	George Givot; so-
10:15	ser, guest soloist....	Gladys Swarthout,	his orchestra.....	loist; orchestra..
10:30	American Bar Asso-	John Barclay and	Local dance music.	Melodic Strings,
10:45	ciation speaker.....	others; orchestra..	Rhymster; scores..	from Toronto....
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; talks....	News Service.....	"The Party Issues"
11:15	Voice of Romance....	NBC dance music.	Isham Jones and	Sign off.....
11:30	Rudy Vallee and his	Carl Hoff and his	his orchestra ...	.....
11:45	orchestra	orchestra	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; vocal soloists; quartet; orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Cleveland game, Fred Hoey, reporter, from Fenway Park.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, guest conductor on podium.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, ERA Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.
8:15 WNAC, Emery Deutsch's Gypsy Violin; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors Association; Irene Dunne and Lionel Barrymore; Meredith Wilson's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Mickey Cochrane, baseball player, on the Pennant Race."
9:15 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor, from Chicago.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Dennis King, songs and sketch; Louis Katzman's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Pat Barnes, master of ceremonies.
10:00 WNAC, Programs to and from Byrd expedition at Little America.
10:15 WBZ, "The Economic Situation in the Textile Industry," William Green, president, American Federation of Labor; Frank Gorman, Textile Workers.
10:30 WEEI, "The Other Americas," Edward M. Tomlinson; Macardo's Mexicans.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Modernization of Real Estate Properties of the Nation," Albert L. Deane, Deputy Housing Commissioner.

Brown Teachers Use Vacation Learning How Yankees Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28—"Vacationing" faculty members at Brown University have this summer busied themselves with a Linguistic Atlas of Canada and the United States. Members of the Atlas staff now have about 1000 phonograph records of the way people talk in Maine's "downeast" villages, in the cities of Massachusetts, in Cape Cod towns, and of Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont "Yankeeisms."

They know now, for instance, in just which sections of New England "Tim clim the lightn' rud"; "Tim clum the lightnun rod"; or "Timothy climbed up the lightening stahf."

The atlas is planned to include eventually all information experts can find on how Americans and Canadians pronounce and use words. It is sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies in coöperation with Brown and other universities. In order to carry out similar language studies in other parts of the country, representatives from eastern, southern and middle western universities met at Brown for the last two months to find out how the New England survey was made.

They have been learning how to approach people to whom they wish to talk, how to take phonetic notes and how to plot pronunciation and word-usage maps. Approaching some people without due finesse has brought surprising results, the field workers have found. Confronted by enthusiastic questioners, one little old farmer climbed a tree in his terror. Not a word could they get out of him.

Prof. Carel J. Smit and Prof. William Brown Jr. are just emerging from the whirlpools of statistics on the monetary situation. They have been trying to get at the heart of the reasons why the gold standard worked well enough to give economic stability before the World War, and why it failed to do so after the Armistice. Their survey, the first of its kind, has been made possible by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. It has been complicated by monetary upsets within the last year, Professor Brown said this morning, but will be completed early in 1935.

Until electrical comet calculating machines were invented recently, astronomers were forced to spend days over logarithm tables before they could tell where comets were. Men have collapsed from hours of strain in this kind of work. Prof. Charles H. Smiley of the department of mathematics has set out to make vacations unnecessary for tired and overworked comet calculating astronomers by drawing up tables for use with the calculator which will cut down the energy and time necessary for this work more than two-thirds.

More steaks and chops per hog, steer or sheep seem to be nearing possibility as Dr. Paul B. Sawin of the department of biology investigates the why and wherefore of 13-ribbed animals. The whole meat industry may be affected in the future if Dr Sawin discovers the riddle of why some animals and even humans occasionally have extra ribs.

Out of Brown's chemical laboratories has come an easy and cheap way of getting the rare element gallium from ore, a metal which may be used eventually with other alloys for filling teeth. According to Prof. Laurence S. Foster, who discovered the new process gallium is worth $150 an ounce and resembles mercury, although it has never been obtained in quantities large enough to be studied carefully.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Near-by Summer Theaters

WELLESLEY — Maude Adams in "Twelfth Night." Community Playhouse. 8:30.

DENNIS — Final production at Cape Playhouse this season, "Big-Hearted Herbert," with J. C. Nugent. 8:30.

COHASSET — "Goodbye Again." South Shore Players. Town Hall. 8:30.

GLOUCESTER—"Gold in the Hills," by Frank Davis. Revival of old melodrama. Tonight only. Little Theater. 8:30.

MAGNOLIA — "Two Defenceless Women." Oceanside Theater. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Shoot the Works," a typical Jack Oakie picture. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Also Elissa Landi and Adolphe Menjou in "The Great Flirtation."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"You Belong to Me," with David Jack Holt, new boy star; Helen Morgan and Lee Tracy. Fenway at 2:21, 4:56, 7:31, 10:08. Paramount at 10:32 a. m., 1:22, 4:12, 7:03, 9:52. Also John Boles and Claire Trevor in an outdoor story of dam building, "Wild Gold."

FINE ARTS — "Cavalcade," back again. Also Shirley Temple in "Pardon My Pups," and the Alaskan adventure film, "Aniakchak." 1:40, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35.

BOSTON—Ann Sothern in "Blind Date." 10 a. m., 12:34, 3:08, 5:42, 8:16, 10:50. Also Richard Cromwell as a cub reporter in "Name the Woman."

KEITH'S—"Down to Their Last Yacht," with Mary Boland, Ned Sparks and a large number of fellow merrymakers in the South Seas. With music. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"Straight Is the Way," with Franchot Tone and Karen Morley. The story of a youth just out of the penitentiary. Vaudeville bill headed by Huber, the magician. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—"Hide-out," with Robert Montgomery as a rather cheery, and at times chivalrous, gangster. Also Laurel and Hardy in "Them Thar Hills." 12:50, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:55.

TREMONT—"Sorrell and Son," with H. B. Warner. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Private Scandal."

METROPOLITAN—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy" begins very much himself and ends by roaming through the New Orleans Mardi Gras attired as Tarzan. Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians on the stage 12:20, 2:40, 5, 7:25, 9:50.

UPTOWN—Diana Wynyard and Clive Brook in "Let's Try Again." Also Wheeler and Woolsey in "Cockeyed Cavaliers."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Ben Blue and Edgar Bergen in comedies; travel films of Africa and the South Seas; Cubby Bear cartoon; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Special concert at Long Island Hospital. 8.

Other Events

ERA CIVIC THEATER — "East Lynne." Peabody Playhouse. Admission free. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS — Outdoor concert. Parkman Band Stand, on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

BOYS' PLAYGROUND CIRCUS — Fifth annual circus staged by the Park Department in connection this year with an ERA recreational project. Clowns, wild animals, freaks, music, tableaux — all done by boys directed by 100 ERA athletic instructors. A harmonica band of 100 is a special feature. Continuous action in three rings On the Common at 2:15 and 8.

ROTARY CLUB—"The Meaning of Art in Industry," a talk by John E. Alcott, at the regular luncheon in the Statler at 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Print Galleries," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably showers tonight; Wednesday fair; moderate northeast winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday fair.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy; probably showers tonight; Wednesday generally fair; slightly cooler in extreme east portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and cooler; probably showers tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northeast winds and weather mostly overcast; probably occasional rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	75	New Orleans.	80	86
Bermuda	72	88	New York ..	66	82
Chicago	62	74	Norfolk, Va..	70	84
Denver	52	84	Philadelphia.	66	82
Helena, Mont.	58	88	St. Louis ...	66	86
Jacksonville..	76	92	St. Paul	44	66
Kansas City..	60	88	San Francisco	56	66
Los Angeles..	62	78	Washington..	66	84
Miami, Fla...	78	86			

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight time, Aug. 28.
B—Maximum, Aug. 27.

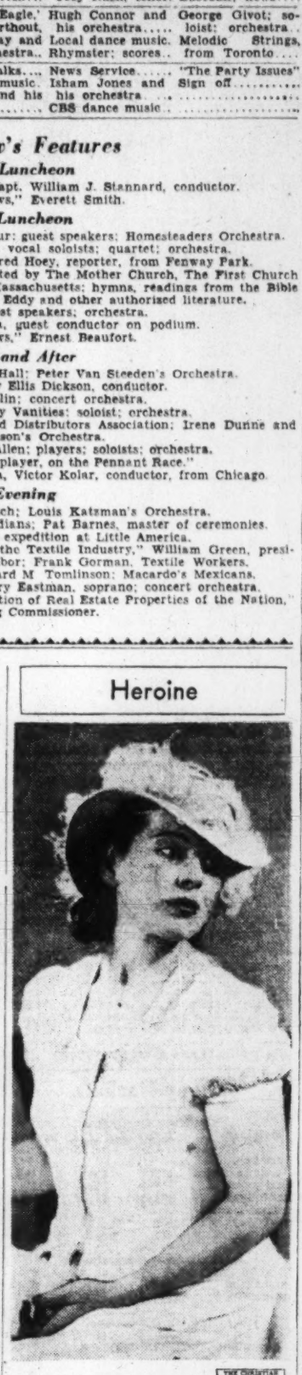
High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:44 p.m., D. S. T.; height, 10.9 ft.
Wednesday, 3:12 a.m., D.S.T.; height, 10.1 ft.
Light all vehicles at 7:56 p. m.

Pennsylvania Bank Robbed

HUNTINGDON, Penna., Aug. 28 (AP)—Two robbers held up the First National Bank at Three Springs yesterday, intimidated the cashier and other employees with revolvers and escaped in an automobile with $3000 in cash.

Heroine



Miss Elizabeth Gilbert
Played Leading Part in ERA Production of "East Lynne"

'East Lynne' Presented By ERA Dramatic Group

The ERA dramatic group "B" made its debut at the Peabody Playhouse last night in that "melo" of the nineties, "East Lynne." About 300 persons were turned away. The house was packed by 7:15, a full hour before the play. The audience, earnest in its appreciation, responded readily to the "grand old tricks" of an earlier dramatic decade.

Group B is the second of the ERA dramatic organizations and is composed of actors and actresses with less than 20 years of experience. Although it plays free shows and has brought into activity performers long "at leisure," the ERA dramatic organization is professional with scenic construction, costume design and other technical details handled as in the conventional theater. Those engaged in the ERA companies are merely unusual in that they are connected with America's first venture into state subsidized drama.

Art Exhibtions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Water colors and prints by William Blake; modern French paintings by Robert Treat Paine 2d. Drawings by Alexandre Jacovleff. On permanent exhibition: English, Irish and American silver; twelfth century Spanish chapel; Egyptian jewelry room.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Closed duing August. Reopening (usual schedule) Sept. 1.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Turner's Liber Studitorium. American portraits, silver and furniture, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries. French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century. French paintings and drawings, nineteenth-twentieth centuries.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Roman mosaics, 650 dolls, including the Helen Draper Ayer collection; insects, ocean creatures.

Boston Art Club—Exhibitions by women members. Through Sept. 1.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—General exhibition of fine prints.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Goodspeed's Book Shop — General print show.

Doll & Richards—Selected group of American paintings.

Grace Horne Galleries — The season in retrospect, an exhibition of selected works shown during the year.

Foster Brothers—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries — Exhibition of old ship paintings, famous clippers, packets and whalers, also a group of hooked rugs.

Number Ten Gallery—Summer exhibition.

Boston City Club—Paintings in oil by H. Orne Ryder.

Helman's Print Shop—Vanity Fair caricatures.

Boston Art Notes

Sculpture

The exhibiting room of the Boston Public Library contains two displays which may be examined in conjunction, or separately. They both come under the heading of sculpture. One consists of photographs of heads and figures by modern masters, the other consists of figurines which have been carved from soap.

The accomplishment in soap is a comparatively simple matter, requiring a cake of soap, a vegetable knife, an orange-wood stick, patience, and the inclination to carve. It is remarkable what things amateurs turn out; they compare with and even surpass the attainments of artisans who bear the title of professional. At the Library there are animals, torsos, busts, realistic images, decorative figures. The carvers display an understanding of the rudiments, the proportions, distribution of mass, motion enhancing lines, accents. Considering such obstacles as the flaking of the soap, one marvels at the minute details.

The subjects interested us particularly, for in smaller dimension carvers prove to be more fanciful. They depict pet animals, birds and fish, eccentric groups, and capricious movements. They exhibit in their hobbies just where their tastes lie—in the quaint and amusing. Such objects have been made throughout the ages. They are called "genre," and they have been made, not of soap, but of materials ranging from ivory to clay. Unfortunately soap cannot resist time and atmospheric conditions, and sculpture made of it is short-lived.

The photographs exhibit is headed by the great French contemporary, Despiau. France has contributed some of the finest modern sculpture. Despiau is in the class of sculptors who have restored poise, and the higher simplicity taught and practiced by the ancient Greeks. In the photographs we note the artist's masterly shaping of forms, the subordination of all considerations to the general sculptural design, the avoidance of infringing detail. There is a good deal more implied than is said.

There is other photography exhibiting pieces by well-known sculptors. D. A.

Vigilantes Urged To Curb Rash Driving

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Aug. 28 (AP)—Take a leaf from pioneer methods, says Chief of Police William B. Edwards. "Recruit a band of vigilantes to curb these reckless drivers."

A vigilante organization of motorists, bound by oath to give chase and catch every reckless operator of a motor vehicle met on the road, or to report his registartion to the nearest police station, would soon drive speeders, road hogs, cutters-in and drunken drivers from the highways, believes the chief.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE — Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1200kc-332m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO — Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

EVANSVILLE — Sunday, Sept. 2, 4:30-4:45 p. m., WGBF, 630kc-265m.

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH—Sundays, Sept. 2, 9 and 16, 6:45-7:00 p. m., KFNF, 890kc-337m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON — First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH — Wednesdays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m

Michigan

BAY CITY — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT — Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

ROYAL OAK — Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS — Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-284m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG — Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Sept. 5 and 6; Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI — Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS — Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE — Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HOUSTON — Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1290kc-232.4m.

WESLACO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE — Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—Aug. 30, 31, and Sept 1, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc- 533m.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Stock Prices Recede Slightly in Small Volume of Trading** • Commodity and Money Markets

Traders Cautious And Transactions Small in Volume

Stocks Recede Fractionally and Activity Dwindles Perceptibly

By Forrest Price

Another day of almost motionless markets.

Stocks, bonds, commodities—all reflected a hesitant tone today.

What are they waiting for? Well, most observers think it a good time to take a seat on the sidelines and wait to see what next new thing will emanate from Washington.

For it has been hinted in various quarters that something definite will be undertaken by the Administration toward breaking the business doldrums deadlock.

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange almost came to a standstill at times. Total sales aggregated 370,000 shares.

The market had an easy tone but losses were not important as a general thing.

Allied Chemical and Spiegel May Stern lost 2 points or more each while most of the other declines were not more than a point or a point and a half. These included such issues as du Pont, Hercules Powder, Twin City preferred, Union Carbide, Loew's, National Lead and Pullman.

U. S. Smelting moved up a point. Corn Products was up nearly 2 points.

The closing was steady.

Bonds did not show any greater activity than did stocks, and prices moved in about the same direction. Anyone having bonds to sell were obliged to accept lower prices for them. U. S. Governments and corporate loans were heavy. German bonds again were weak. Some improvement was shown by Australians and Belgians. French and Canadian obligations were heavy.

Grains generally were hesitant. Cotton improved.

Buying power of the farmer always has been stressed as an important factor in general business. That being the case, it is interesting to know that farm income this year is substantially higher than it has been in some years.

Now it appears that the farmers will enjoy still larger incomes than estimated recently. Hog prices have ascended almost perpendicularly lately. Prices today are about double those of two weeks ago. You will find this out when you go to buy fresh pork in the retail markets.

Smaller receipts are responsible for higher hog prices, and the smaller receipts are accounted for by the fact that last year the Government bought and destroyed more than 6,000,000 little pigs; and by the reduction of 25 per cent in hog production.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Most financial markets were formless affairs today with dullness paramount, and moderate price changes indicating little more than current indecision regarding near-ry trends.

The majority of stocks moved apathetically in a narrow groove, failing to find sufficient stimulus in the news to give them a substantial push in any direction.

U. S. Smelting and American Smelting came back slightly, as did Republic Steel preferred. Allied Chemical lost 2 points, and issues unchanged to a trifle lower included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Bethlehem Steel, Goodyear, Western Union, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, Great Western Sugar, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific and Consolidated Gas.

Lack of Leadership

With trading volumes generally showing few, if any, signs of the long-looked-for fall "boom," brokerage circles were bemoaning the lack of market leadership and hoping for something to emerge from Washington that may break the stalemate.

In some quarters, which were inclined to attribute the recent speculative timidity largely to the prevalence of adverse business psychology, there were expectations that the Administration would soon make a further reassuring gesture to industry. At the same time it was admitted there will still be numerous clouds on the economic horizon.

There were many guesses as to what Secretary Morgenthau may say in the address he is to make tonight at Washington on Government financing. Banking circles did not believe he would go into the Administration's monetary policy.

Bonds Easy

A very small amount of selling sufficed to establish a lower price range in the corporate division of the bond market today. Investment and trading activities were virtually at a standstill, and those who offered bonds had to accept lower prices in most instances.

Pending some word from Washington concerning the Treasury's financing program for September, the U. S. Government bond list showed decidedly limited action, both pricewise and as to volume. A few of the Treasurys slid off 1-32 to 3-32s of a point, while the 3⅛s ruled slightly higher.

Indications of a further drop in activity in certain of the key industries and recital of the financial difficulties of the railroads as embodied in the formal application for an increase in freight rates tended to dull investment appetite for the general run of corporate obligations.

Small trades involved numerous losses of around a point, affecting among others Bethlehem Steel 5s, which sold down to 108⅛; Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s at 109½; Erie 5s, 73½, and Southern Pacific 4½s, 60.

There was further selling in the German group on the recent word of high authorities of the Reich that service on the Dawes and Young plan loans would be suspended. German 5½s dropped a point to 30⅛, and the 7s were down fractionally at 39¾s. French and Canadian issues also lost some ground, while Australians and Belgians improved.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 28	Last Aug. 27
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	800	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
84	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	10	80	80	80	..
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	400	26¾	26¼	26¾	..
9⅝	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	5½	5½	5⅛	5½
106¼	91¾	3	Air Reduction	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
23⅞	17	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	13500	19⅛	18	19⅛	18⅞
5¼	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
14⅞	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	7	7	7	7
160¾	120	6	Allied Chem	500	131	131	131	133
23⅝	10⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	300	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13¾
7⅝	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	100	48	48	48	47¾
25¼	12⅝	..	Am Bank Note	300	15½	15	15¼	14⅞
38⅞	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	100	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	N
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	300	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9½
38	19⅞	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	24	24	24	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	400	99⅝	98¾	99⅝	99
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	300	148½	148¼	148½	148¼
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
60⅝	46¼	3¶	Am Chicle	100	58	58	58	..
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	29⅝	27⅞	29⅝	28½
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2	2	2	2⅛
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	600	7⅛	6⅞	7¼	7
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	18	18	18	..
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	22⅞	22	22	..
10	3½	..	Am Ice	300	4¼	4	4	4¼
11	4¾	..	Am International	800	7½	7¼	7½	7⅝
74⅝	44⅞	..	Am Loco pf	100	44	44	44	44½
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
27⅝	16⅞	..	Am Metal	200	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	19¾
34¾	21	1½	Am News	10	25	25	25	24¾
12¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	900	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
26¼	11	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	200	14½	14	14	14
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	2400	13¾	13½	13¾	14
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	18¼	17¾	17¾	18
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	54	54	54	..
2⅝	¾	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	17⅞	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	20	20	20	20⅞
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2200	38⅛	37¼	38⅛	38⅞
96¼	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	98	97¼	98	97
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	15	15	15	15⅛
44¼	37	2¶	Am Stores	100	42	42	42	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	68	67⅛	67⅛	69
170¼	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	120¾	120¾	120¾	..
125¼	105⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	600	112	111¾	112	112¼
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	40	13	12½	13	13
79⅝	14½	1	Am Wat W & E	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
17⅞	7	..	Am Woolen	200	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9
73¾	39½	2½b	Am Woolen pf	100	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	47
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	5	5	5	..
17⅞	10	..	Anaconda Cop	3300	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	98	98	98	98
34¼	26¼	1¶	Archer Daniels	600	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34
94¼	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	94¼	94	94¼	..
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill A	4500	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜
63¾	46¼	..	Armour Ill pr pf	1000	63¼	62⅞	63	63½
75⅝	54	..	Armour Ill pf	200	75¾	75¾	75¾	..
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	400	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	10	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
73¾	45⅝	2	Atchison T&SF	1100	52¼	51¼	51⅝	51¾
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	100	80	80	80	..
54½	24½	..	Atl Caost Line	300	31	31	31	31½
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	12	12	12	12
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	300	25¾	25½	25½	25⅞
16¼	7	..	Atlas Tack	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
57⅜	16½	2§	Auburn Auto	1800	25⅛	24⅜	25⅛	25¼
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Lomo	800	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
34	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1700	17¼	16⅞	17	17½
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	20½
46⅛	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	41½	41½	41½	41½
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	10	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	600	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
18¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	2900	19¾	18	19¾	18½
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	300	12⅛	12	12	12
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	400	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	13⅜
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
49½	25¼	1¾%	Bethlehem Steel	3500	31⅛	30¼	30⅞	30⅞
16¼	7½	..	Blaw Knox	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
68¾	48	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	54⅞	54½	54½	55¼
28¼	19⅞	1.60¶	Borden	400	26½	25¾	26	26¾
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	500	22	21⅞	22	22½
19⅞	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	500	17½	17¼	17½	17⅝
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	1600	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	44⅜
80½	59½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	60½	60⅛	60½	..
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	..
9¾	3	..	Budd Ffg	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
3⅞	1⅛	..	Bush Terminal	100	1½	1½	1½	..
6	3½	..	Bush Term deb	20	10½	10½	10½	..
5¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
2⅛	1⅛	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	..
33⅝	13¾	..	Byers	300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
			—C—					
42¾	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	3800	42¾	40	42¾	40⅞
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	3200	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14¼
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	33	32	32	33
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	100	43	43	43	43½
33⅜	23½	1	Caterpillar Trac	1200	28	27¼	28	27
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	500	21¼	20⅜	21¼	21¼
4⅝	1⅛	h	Celotex Co	100	2	2	2	..
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	100	10⅞	10½	10½	11
32⅜	24	1½	Central Aguirre	500	27	26½	26½	26½
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	1700	40⅝	39¼	40	39⅞
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	41⅞
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	900	44½	44¼	44¼	44⅝
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2⅝	2½	2½	..
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	N 2400	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	1900	7	6¾	6¾	7⅛
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	13¾
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	19	19	19	19½
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	400	28¾	28	28¾	28
11⅝	3⅝	..	Childs Company	200	6	6	6	5¼
60⅞	29¼	1¶	Chrysler	8300	34¾	34⅛	34¾	34½
76⅞	74¼	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	10	76¼	76¼	76¼	..
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	200	15	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	200	12¾	12½	12¾	13
9	5	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	5	5	5	..
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	10	23	23	23	23½
19¼	7¾	..	Columbia Gas	2100	10	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
34¾	21½	1§	Columbian Pic vtc	400	31	29¼	31	30¼
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	100	68½	68½	68½	68¾
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1800	29½	28¾	29½	29¼
107	91½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	20	107	106	107	106
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1800	57¼	56½	56½	57
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	4800	22	21	21⅞	22⅛
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	3400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
31⅜	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	500	28¾	28¾	28¾	29
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	400	14	14	14	14⅛
47⅜	25⅞	2	Consol Gas	2300	29	28⅝	28¾	28⅞
4⅜	1⅞	..	Consol Laundries	100	2	2	2	..
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	900	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
6¾	1⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	600	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	300	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
14⅝	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	53	53	53	..
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	400	81⅝	81	81	81⅝
35½	23⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28¾
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	800	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22¾	15¾	.25b	Cont Oil	1200	18½	18⅛	18½	18⅜
51	47⅝	3	Corn Exchange	100	48	47⅜	47¾	47⅜
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	900	62⅛	61⅜	61⅜	61¼
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	32½	32½	32¼	32½
6⅝	3⅝	..	Crown Zellerback	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	200	22	21½	21½	21⅝
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	500	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅛
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2800	8½	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞
64	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	140	63½	62½	62¾	63
51½	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	50¾	50¼	50¾	51½
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	500	18½	18⅛	18½	19
85¾	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	100	81	81	81	81¾
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	800	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	700	16	15½	16	15¼
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
			—D—					
34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	500	17¼	16¾	17¼	17¼
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	12½	12½	12½	..
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1100	17⅞	17½	17¾	18
13¼	4⅛	..	Denver R G pf	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	69	69	69	69½
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	800	22¾	22¼	22¼	23
46¼	32	2¶	Dome Mines	2300	43	42¾	43	43
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
103⅞	80	2.60¶*	du Pont de Nem	1800	91⅝	90½	91⅝	92⅛
106	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	70	106	105½	105½	..
			—E—					
12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	400	99¾	99¼	99½	100
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	200	15	14⅞	15	15¼
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2800	21¾	21	21¾	21¼
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	40	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅝
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
24⅞	10⅛	..	Erie RR	900	14⅜	13⅞	14	14⅜
14⅝	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	200	10	9⅞	9⅞	10⅝
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	800	19	18⅝	19	19
			—F—					
9⅞	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	10	6	6	6	6
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	11½	11½	11½	11¾
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	50	50	50	52
62	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	44½	44½	44½	44½
8¾	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	500	1½	1½	1½	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Ph F In	400	28	27⅝	28	28¼
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	300	16	15¾	15¾	16⅛
86	71	6	Firestn T & R pf A	200	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
69¼	54¼	3½	First Nat Stores	300	64⅝	64	64	64½
17⅝	2	h	Follansbee B	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅜
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	500	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9½
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	200	11½	11½	11½	11¼
63	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	30	26	26	26	25
50⅜	26⅞	2	Freeport Texas	400	30	29½	29½	29¾
19⅝	5	..	Fuller 2pf	20	8⅝	8	8	8⅝
11½	5⅝	..	GenAm Inv	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
			—G—					
43⅝	30	1	Gen Am Trans	100	34⅞	34½	34⅞	34⅞
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	200	17¼	17	17¼	17
14⅜	8	.50b	Gen Baking	500	7⅝	8⅜	8½	8½
10⅛	5⅝	..	Gen Bronze	400	7⅛	7	7⅛	7½
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	4000	19½	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2000	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	300	29¾	29¾	29¾	29⅞
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	500	14¼	14	14	14
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	9500	30½	30	30½	30½
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	11	11	11	11¼
25½	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	10	18	18	18	..
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	600	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
28⅜	15⅜	1¶	Glidden	200	25½	25½	25½	25½
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	700	19	18⅝	19	19
18	8	..	Goodrich	300	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	600	24	23⅝	23¾	24
11¾	3¾	..	Gotham Silk Hos	30	5½	5½	5½	5¾
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	500	7⅞	7½	7¾	8
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	600	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	200	34	33½	33½	..
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	300	16¼	15¾	16	16½
15⅛	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	500	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛*	11⅛
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	3500	30¼	29¾	29⅞	30½
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	500	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	500	6¼	6	6	6
24¾	13	.50b	Harbison Walker	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
96⅞	81½	5	Hazel Atlas	200	85	85	85	..
81⅝	59	3	Hercules Powder	400	78	77¼	77¼	78½
13	5¾	.50b	Hollander	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
6⅞	2⅝	..	Houdaille Her B	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
29¾	12½	..	Houston Oil	200	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
5⅝	2½	..	Houston Oil new	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	1200	53½	52½	53½	53¾
12½	4⅞	..	Hudson & Man	300	6	6	6	..
24½	6⅝	..	Hudson Motor	600	9⅛	8⅞	9	9⅛
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅝	..	Ill Central	600	18	17¼	18	18⅛
4¾	2⅝	..	Indian Refining	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
30½	19⅝	1.68	Indus Rayon	300	24	23¾	24	24¼
73¾	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	59	59	59	59
116¾	105	6	Ingersoll-R pf	50	105½	105	105	..
40¾	35	.25	Inland Steel	100	40	40	40	39¾
4¼	2⅛	.10	Insuranshare Md	400	3½	3½	3½	..
14½	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	2500	14⅛	13¼	14⅜	13½
11¼	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
6⅛	2	..	Int Agr Corp	600	4⅛	4	4	4⅜
37¼	15	..	Int Agr ppf	300	25⅞	25½	25½	..
149¼	131	6	Int Business M	100	138½	138½	138½	137
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	300	27¾	27½	27¾	28⅜
9⅛	3¾	..	Int Hydroelec	200	5	5	5	5⅛
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	2900	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¾
25	9	..	Int Print Ink	500	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼
50⅝	40	2	Int Shoe	300	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
84½	59	4	Int Silver pf	10	66	66	66	..
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	4500	10⅞	10⅝	10½	10⅞
30⅝	24¾	2	Island Crk Coal	100	29½	29½	29½	..
			—J—					
66⅝	30	..	Johns Manville	1000	48½	47¾	48⅛	48
77	45	..	Jones & L'lin pf	10	50	50	50	..
			—K—					
19¾	6⅝	..	Kan C South	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
4½	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
21¼	11⅝	.50	Kelvinator Corp	200	14¼	13¾	14	14
23⅛	16	.15b	Kennecott Cop	6200	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	20
22¾	13⅝	.80	Kresge	300	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18⅜
7¼	2½	..	Kresge Dept S	200	4½	4¼	4½	4½
61	36	1¶	Kress Co	100	60½	60½	60½	..
33⅝	23¼	1¶	Kroger Groc & B	300	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
			—L—					
5	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
21¼	9½	..	Lehigh Val RR	500	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
78	64¼	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	69	69	69	69½
43⅞	25¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	800	30	29¾	30	30
26½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	300	23¾	23½	23½	24
35⅝	16⅛	1¶	Liquid Carbonic	400	22¾	21½	22	22½
35⅛	20⅝	1	Loew's Inc	800	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	28⅝
97¼	72	6½	Loews pf	300	92	92	92	..
44¾	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	40¼
21	13	1½	Louisville G&E A	200	16	16	16	16
62½	41	3b	Louisville & N	400	44½	43½	43½	44⅞
3⅜	1¼	..	Louisiana OR	200	1½	1½	1½	..
19½	8¼	..	Ludlum Steel	200	14	14	14	..
			—M—					
41¾	22	1	Mack Trucks	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	25½
62½	36	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	39⅞	39	39	40
25½	10¾	h	Man Elv mg	1000	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	24¾
5⅝	4⅜	..	Marancha Corp	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
9	5½	.40	Marine Mid	500	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
19⅝	8⅜	..	Marshall Field	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
40¾	24¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	200	29	29	29	29
135	110	7	Mathieson Alk pf	10	128½	128½	128½	130¾
92½	49	6	Maytag 1pf	20	72½	72½	72½	..
32	24	2	McCall Corp	100	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	..
4½	1⅛	h	McCrory Stores	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
50⅛	38½	2	McIntyre Porcu	400	46⅞	46½	46⅞	46¼
6⅜	1	h	McLellan Stores	4700	6⅜	5⅝	6¼	5⅝
63½	9½	h	McLellan Sto pf	200	59	58	59	56
39	26	2	Melville Shoe	200	35⅞	35¾	35¾	..
14¾	9⅛	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	800	12¼	12	12	12⅝
21⅛	6½	..	Midland Steel	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
59	36	1	Min Honeywell	100	55	55	55	57
14⅛	4¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	800	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
34⅜	13½	..	Mo K&T pf	300	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
6	3	h	Mo Pacific	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
9¾	3¼	h	Mo Pacific pf	300	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅝
55½	39	1	Monsanto Chem	200	53⅞	53½	53⅞	..
35⅜	20	..	Montgom Ward	4300	24⅞	24⅛	24¾	24½
44¾	15¼	..	Motor Products	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
16½	6⅝	..	Motor Wheel	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
11⅝	3⅞	..	Murray Body	400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
21¾	14	1	Myers & Bro	300	21	20¼	21	..
			—N—					
32¼	12⅝	1	Nash Motors	300	15¼	15	15	15½
8⅞	3⅛	..	Nat Acme	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
12¾	3¼	h	Nat Bel H pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
49½	31	2	Nat Biscuit	900	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33½
23⅝	12	.50	Nat Cash Reg	300	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	15
18⅞	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	1600	17½	17¼	17⅜	17⅝
163	135	5	Nat Lead	100	154½	154½	154½	156
15½	7½	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	900	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
58¼	37½	1	Nat Steel	200	42⅞	42⅞	42¾	42½
21⅛	10	..	Nat Supply	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	14
60	33½	..	Nat Supply pf	150	43½	42⅛	43	..
18⅞	9	.60	Nat Tea	200	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10¾
30¼	6½	..	Neisner Bros	100	20	20	20	..
13	6	..	Newport Indus	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
24⅜	11½	..	NY Air Brake	100	16	16	16	..
45¼	18⅞	..	NY Central	7200	23⅝	22⅞	23	23½
43¼	17½	..	NY C & StL pf	400	23½	22¾	22¾	24
24⅛	9	..	NY NH & H	1500	11⅞	11½	11⅝	12
37⅝	14½	..	NY NH & H pf	200	18⅞	18¼	18¼	19⅜
22⅞	9½	.40	NY Shipbldg	600	14⅛	13¾	14	14⅝
45⅞	33¼	1b	Noranda M	700	43⅝	42¼	43⅛	43
25¼	12	.50	North American	3800	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¼
8¾	2⅝	..	No Am Aviation	200	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅜
36¼	14½	..	Northern Pacific	800	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19¼
4½	1⅝	..	Norwalk Tire	100	2	2	2	..
40	30	3½	Norwalk Tire pf	110	36½	35½	36½	36¼
			—O—					
15⅞	8½	.30b	Ohio Oil	700	10⅝	10½	10½	10½
19⅝	13⅞	.60	Otis Elevator	500	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
8	3⅝	..	Otis Steel	300	5	4⅝	5	5
			—P—					
23½	15⅛	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	300	16⅛	16	16	16¼
37	23½	3	Pacific Lighting	100	27	27	27	27½
34	20	.50b	Pacific Mills	200	20	20	20	21⅞
85½	72	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	10	74¾	74¾	74¾	79½
6⅝	2¾	..	Packard Motor	1200	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
21½	8	..	Panhandle pf	30	10⅛	10	10	10½
5⅞	1¾	h	Paramnt Pub ctfs	1200	4	3¾	4	3¾
6⅞	2½	..	Park Utah	600	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
4¼	½	..	Pathe Exchange	3200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
34¾	10½	..	Pathe Exch A	300	15⅛	14½	15	15½
21½	12⅝	..	Patino Mines	600	15⅝	14¾	15	15¼
4⅞	2	..	Peerless Motor	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
7¾	2¾	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	4⅛	4	4	..
67⅞	57½	1.20	Penney (JC)	400	59	58	58	59¼
39⅛	21	1b	Pennsylvania RR	300	25¼	24½	24¾	25⅛
43⅞	22¼	..	Peoples GasLt&C	3200	27	26½	27	..
14¼	8¼	.50b	Petroleum	500	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
18⅝	13¾	.50b	Phelps Dodge	1000	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	16¼
6	2¼	..	Phila Rap Tr	30	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
6¾	3¼	..	Phila & Reading	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
20¾	14½	1	Phillips Pet	800	17	16¾	17	17
13½	4½	..	Phoenix Hosiery	100	5	5	5	..
6½	1⅛	..	Pierce-Arrow	1200	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
1⅛	½	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	1	..	Pierce Pet	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
24¼	18½	1.60	Pillsbury Flour	400	28¾	28½	28½	28¾
11⅜	4½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	100	7	7	7	7¼
18¼	8⅛	..	Pitts Term pf	20	17	17	17	..
16¾	8	1	Plymouth Oil	200	9½	9¼	9½	9¾
24⅜	10½	..	Postal Tel pf	100	16	16	16	15⅝
5½	1¼	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	2	2	2	2
41¼	33⅛	1.50	Procter & Gam	800	39⅛	39	39⅛	39⅜
114	102½	5	Procter & G pf	400	112¼	112	112	112
45	31	2.80	Public Service	600	34½	33¾	33¾	34
106	00	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
59⅜	38¾	3	Pullman	800	42¼	41¾	41¾	42⅛
14⅞	7¼	..	Pure Oil	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
80	58¾	..	Pure Oil pf	20	62½	62½	62½	62½
			—R—					
9⅛	4½	..	Radio Corp Amer	4800	6	5⅞	6	6
42¾	23¼	..	Radio pf A	700	42½	42	42	42½
35⅝	15	..	Radio pf B	300	28½	28	28½	28½
23	14½	1	Raybestos Man	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
13⅝	6	..	Remington Rand	400	9⅛	9	9	8⅞
5½	2	..	Reo Motors	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
25¾	10½	..	Republic I & S	3100	15⅛	14⅝	15	15
67½	37	..	Repub I&S pf	400	47	45¾	46½	46½
10¼	4	.20b	Rossia In Co Am	300	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
39⅛	32¼	1.07½e	Royal Dutch	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	34½
			—S—					
27⅞	15⅜	.40b	St Joseph Lead	200	18¾	18½	18½	19
4⅝	1½	h	StL & SF	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6⅛	2	h	StL & SF pf	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
2	⅞	h	Seaboard Air L	100	1	1	1	1
38⅜	23¾	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	28
4⅞	2⅝	..	Seagrave	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
51½	31	..	Sears Roebuck	800	38	37½	38	38
9	4⅜	..	Servel Inc	600	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
11½	6½	..	Shell Union Oil	300	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
24⅛	8⅛	..	Simmons	200	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11⅞
11¼	7¼	.55b	Simms Petroleum	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
42	20	..	Sloss Shef pf	50	22	22	22	..
17	6¾	..	Snider Packing	700	14⅞	14¼	14¾	14¾
19⅞	12½	.60	Socony Vacuum	2100	15	14¾	15	15
22⅛	13	1½	So Calif Edison	1000	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
9½	½	..	So Dairies A	10	6½	6½	6½	..
33¾	14⅞	..	Southern Pacific	4900	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19¼
39⅜	29⅛	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	800	32⅞	32	32¾	32⅛
36½	11½	..	Southern Ry	2900	17⅝	17	17½	17¾
41¼	14	..	Southern Ry pf	200	22¼	22	22¼	22½
13	5¾	..	Spalding & Bros	100	7	7	7	..
62	30	..	Spang Chal pf	10	50	50	50	..
8	3⅛	..	Sparks Withing	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
26¼	15¾	1.60	Spencer Kellogg	300	26⅜	26	26⅜	25⅞
11⅜	5⅝	..	Sperry Corp	1300	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
13	6	..	Spicer Mfg	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
31½	21¾	3	Spicer pf	19	26	26	26	27
67½	19	..	Spieg May Stern	600	51	50	51¼	52
25¼	17¼	1	Stand Brands	1100	20½	20⅛	20⅜	20½
17	6¼	..	Stand Gas & El	200	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
17	6⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
38½	17½	2.10	Stand G&E 7%	100	21	21	21	21¾
1⅜	⅞	..	Stand Investing	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
42⅞	30⅝	1	Stand Oil Calif	1200	35	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞
50⅛	39⅝	11	Stand Oil NJ	1100	45	44½	44⅝	45
10⅝	4½	..	Stewart Warner	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
13¼	4⅞	..	Stone & Webster	200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
9¼	2¼	h	Studebaker	600	3	3	3	3
47	11½	h	Studebaker pf	100	14	14	14	..
65¾	51½	1§	Sun Oil	200	67	66½	67	66
25¼	11½	.50	Superheater	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
15¾	4⅝	..	Superior Steel	200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8
			—T—					
29⅜	20	1	Texas Corp	500	24¼	23¾	24¼	24⅛
43¼	30	2	Texas Gulf Sul	1900	35	34⅝	35	34¾
13	6¾	..	Texas & P Land	200	9	9	9	9¼
9⅛	3½	..	Thermoid	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
8¼	4	..	Third Ave Ry	700	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
20¼	10	..	Thompson Prod	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
5½	1¾	..	Thompson Star	700	3	2⅞	3	2¾
14⅝	8½	..	Tide Water Asso	1600	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
85⅛	64½	4½g	Tide W Asso pf	200	83	82½	82½	..
8½	3⅞	..	Timken-Detroit	500	6⅛	6	6	6¼
41	24	1	Timken Roller	900	30¼	29¾	30¼	30¼
8½	5⅛	.25b	Transamerica	100	6	6	6	6
6¾	3⅛	..	Tri Continental	1100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
40	33	2.50	Trico Products	200	36¾	36¾	36¾	36⅞
9⅝	3⅜	..	Truscon Steel	900	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
39	6	..	Twin City RT pf	100	23	22½	23	24
			—U—					
4	1	..	Ulen&Co	200	2	2	2	..
51½	36	2	Underwd El Fish	100	48½	48½	48½	..
50⅞	35⅞	1.40	Union Carbide	1700	43¼	42¾	42¼	43¾
20½	13¾	1	Union Oil Calif	300	16	15⅝	16	16
133⅞	90	6	Union Pacific	400	102	101	101¼	102½
89	71¾	4	Union Pacific pf	700	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
37⅝	13⅝	..	United Air & Tr	2100	15	14¾	14¾	15
17	8	..	United Am Bosch	10	10	10	10	10
29¼	23	1.60	United Biscuit	200	23½	23⅜	23⅜	23½
8⅞	3½	..	United Corp	1700	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
37⅞	24¾	3	United Corp pf	400	28	27⅞	27⅞	28½
77	59	2¶	United Fruit	400	73½	73	73½	73½
20⅛	14⅛	1.20	United Gas Im	900	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	15⅝
13⅝	4	..	United Piece Dye	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
15⅛	6⅛	..	US & For Sec	200	8¼	8	8	..
27⅞	11	1	US Freight	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
50½	34¼	1	US Gypsum	100	41	41	41	42
10⅛	4⅝	..	US Hoffman M	100	7	7	7	7
64¾	34½	..	US Indus Alco	1600	41½	40	42½	..
33	15½	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	200	23⅝	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝
12¾	4	..	US Realty	200	5¾	5½	5½	..
24	11	..	US Rubber	900	17⅝	17⅛	17½	17¼
61¼	24⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	500	40½	39½	40½	39¾
141	96⅝	2b	US Smelt R&M	1400	136½	134¼	136⅛	135
65	54½	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	64½	64½	64½	64¾
59⅞	31⅞	..	US Steel	4600	35⅝	35	35¼	35⅝
46	16⅞	..	Univ Pictures pf	30	27½	27½	27½	26
3	⅞	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
			—V—					
31¾	14	..	Vanadium	400	19¼	18¼	18½	19
98	54¼	7	Van Raalte pf	100	76½	76	76½	..
5¾	1⅞	..	Va-Caro Chem	700	4	3¾	3¾	4
			—W—					
6⅜	2¼	..	Walworth	100	4	4	4	4
8¼	2¾	..	Warner Bros A	700	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
13⅝	5½	..	Warren Bros	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
29½	15¾	.50	Wesson Oil	1500	28¾	28	28¾	28¼
80	51¾	7	W Penn El 7%	10	70	70	70	..
110⅝	89½	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	107	106¼	107	..
6¼	1⅞	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2½	⅛	..	Westn Dairy P B	400	¾	¾	¾	⅞
8½	2⅝	..	Westn Pacific	300	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	4¼
17½	4⅝	..	Westn Pac pf	500	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅞
66⅞	30⅞	..	Westn Union	800	37¾	36½	37¾	37⅛
36	15⅞	.50	Westing Air Br	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
47¼	27⅞	..	Westing Elec	2500	34	33¼	33¾	33⅞
27¼	14⅞	.40	Westvaco Chlor	400	21¾	21½	21½	22
29	13	..	Wheeling Steel	100	15	15	15	..
28½	15	..	White Motor	30	16	15⅞	15⅞	15¼
5¾	2½	..	Wilcox Oil & G	400	4	3⅞	4	4
9	4¾	..	Wilson & Co	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7¾
26⅝	12¼	..	Wilson & Co A	1700	25⅛	24½	25	25
84½	33	5¼g	Wilson & C pf	400	82¼	81¾	83	82¾
54⅞	41¼	2.40	Woolworth	900	49½	49⅛	49½	49½
53	34	..	Wor Pump A	30	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
75	18⅛	..	Wright Aero	50	49	48	48	49
			—Y—					
7¼	2¾	..	Yellow Truck	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
33¾	12⅝	..	Youngstown	500	17⅞	17¾	17½	18
			—Z—					
4¾	1⅞	..	Zenith Radio	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶ Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock.

Tin Consumption For World Goes Up 22 P. C. for Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—World tin consumption for the year ended June, 1934, shows an increase of 22 per cent over the preceding 12 months, although decreases are recorded in recent months, according to the current bulletin of the Hague Statistical Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

Tin consumption during the first six months of 1934 is slightly above the same period of 1933, the respective figures being 58,774 tons and 58,394 tons. This is a considerable increase over 1932, when the first six months' consumption was 53,492 tons. A slight decrease occurred in the second quarter of this year as compared to 1933, and in June of this year consumption was 13 per cent under June, 1933.

Tinplate production of the world during the first six months of 1934 shows an increase of approximately 12 per cent over the same period of 1933. The automobile industry increased substantially in volume, the production in 1934 being 2,243,986 units, compared with 1,402,948 in 1933 for the comparative six months' periods under review, resulting in an increased tin consumption of approximately 2500 tons.

Comparative consumption of tin in various countries for the 12 months ended June is shown by the following tabulation in long tons:

	1933	1934
United States	41,459	55,934
United Kingdom	17,704	20,451
Germany	9,035	11,129
France	9,765	9,603
U. S. S. R.	2,909	4,999
Italy	3,800	3,900
British India	2,054	1,980

Total world consumption for the period ended June, 1934, was 128,000 tons, compared with 104,888 during the previous 12 months.

Grain Prices Drift To Lower Ground

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Wheat prices drifted lower today as selling accompanied falling quotations at Liverpool and Winnipeg. Early losses of about a cent were partly reduced by later rallies but the close showed a net fractional setback.

Corn, on the other hand, rallied sharply from the day's low figures and in late buying prices were advanced above the previous close. Scattered offers disclosed pressure was virtually exhausted and the upturn occurred rather quickly.

Crop and weather news from the United States grain belt was largely colorless. Some buyers were tempted into the market by a private report that frost damage to wheat in northern Alberta was greater than had been expected. Weakness of Winnipeg, caused by hedging pressure as the movement of Canadian wheat increased, was reflected here, however.

At the close corn showed a net gain from yesterday's finish of ¼ to ⅝ cent. September deliveries closed at 77⅞ to 78 cents a bushel, up 1¼ cent from the day's low figure. May, closing at 82⅜ to ½, showed a rally of 1⅜ cent from the bottom price.

Wheat finished ⅛ to ⅝ down, December new deliveries at $1.02¾ to ⅞. Oats were unchanged to ¼ down, rye lost ¼ to ¾, barley was unchanged to 1¼ off. Provisions were higher.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	1.01¾	1.02	1.01⅜	1.02	— ¼
December	1.02¾	1.03	1.02¼	1.02¾	— ¼
May	1.04½	1.04⅞	1.04	1.04½	— ½
Corn					
September	.77	.78	.76¾	.77⅞	— ¼
December	.78¾	.79⅝	.78¼	.79½	— ½
May	.81½	.82½	.81⅛	.82⅛	— ⅛
Oats					
September	.50¾	.51⅛	.50½	.50⅞	— ⅛
December	.51	.51⅜	.50¾	.51¼	
May	.52	.52¼	.51⅝	.52¼	+ ¾

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.82¼	.80½	.81	+.01⅝
December	.83⅛	.81¾	.82⅛	+.01⅜
May	.87	.85½	.86	+.01½

Cotton Prices Improve

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Trading in cotton was quiet today, but with very little southern selling in evidence. Prices worked upward on a moderate demand, promoted by smaller private crop figures and rather a more hopeful view as to the possibility of averting the threatened textile strike. December contracts sold up to 13.35, with the general market showing net gains of about 8 to 13 points during the middle of the afternoon.

Raw Sugar Shipments

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Raw sugar shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States from Jan. 1 to Aug. 25 totaled 689,718 short tons, compared with 603,776 tons during the like period last year. Refined shipments amounted to 88,910 tons, compared with 78,052 tons in the 1933 period.

Business Defaults

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reports 218 business defaults during the week ended August 23, compared with 197 in the preceding week and 326 in the like week a year ago.

United Biscuit Co. Bonds

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—There has been drawn for redemption out of the sinking fund $158,000 of United Biscuit Co. of America 15-year 6 per cent debenture bonds, dues Nov. 1, 1942. The bonds drawn will be redeemed at 104 and accrued interest on next Nov. 1.

U. S. Dollar Closes At $5.05 9-16 to Pound

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The United States dollar strengthened ⅝ cent to the pound today, closing at $5.05 9/16 to the pound as compared with yesterday's close of $5.06 3/16.

From the firm opening rate of $5.05⅝, the dollar quotation appreciated on a general trade demand and closed near the best.

Pressure against the British pound slackened, and the rate steadied against continental currencies, the French franc closing unchanged at 75.80 to the pound.

The price of gold declined 2½ pence to 139 shillings, 1½ pence ($35.17) a fine ounce and an amount valued at £535,000 ($2,705,093.75) was purchased.

PARIS, Aug. 28 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 1½ centimes today, closing at 15 francs (6.666 cents to the franc) as compared with the overnight rate of 14.985 francs (6.67 cents). The opening today was at 14.98 francs (6.678 cents).

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today at 2.488 marks (40.19 cents to the mark) as compared with yesterday's quotation of 2.48 marks (40.32 cents).

Railway Operating Income for July

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Net operating income of railroads reporting today for July included:

	1934	1933
St. Paul	$314,738	$1,359,143
New Haven	168,362	1,075,651
D. L. & W.	29,980	633,904
Northern Pacific	672,835	834,691
Norfolk & Western	*1,256,109	*2,669,919
New York, N. H. & H.	*†68,238	*49,078

*After taxes and charges. †Deficit.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans			
Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Ech. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	49⅝c	49⅝c	33¼c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	1
5-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	1 @1¼

Bankers Acceptance Market

60 to 90 days	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	⅝@ ½
4 months	½@ ⅜	¾@ ⅜	⅞@ ¾
6 months	¾@ ⅝	⅞@ ¾	1⅛@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅞@ 15/16	⅞@ ⅝	⅞@ ½
3 mos bills	15/16@1	⅞@ 15/16	½
Bar silver	21 7/16d	21 3/16d	18½d
Bar gold	139s 1½d	139s 4d	122s 6d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com. paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3½	Paris	3
St. Louis	2½	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Rome	3
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.05½	$5.06	8.2397
Cables	5.05¾	5.06¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0667	.0667½	.0663
Belgium—belga	.2375	.2379	.2354
Switz'l'd—franc	.3303	.3309	.3267
Italy—lira	.0867½	.0820	.0891
Germany—mark	.3937	.3958	.4033
Holland—florin	.6846	.6872	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2606	.2615	.4537
Norway—krone	.2540	.2544	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2258	.2262	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1383	.1389	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0097	.0097½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1925	.1925	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.04	.0421	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0226	.0226	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.3021	.3025	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1910	.1910	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0464	.0464	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0101	.0101	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0232	.0232	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3925	.3925	*
Shanghai—dol	.3538	.3538	*
India—rupee	.3808	.3816	.6180
Japan—yen	.3010	.3013	.8440
Java—florin	.6886	.6904	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5938	.5906	.9613
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3370	.3374	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0842	.0843	.2025
Chile—peso	.1040	.1040	.2060
Peru—sol	.2310	.2310	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8180	.8190	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0294	1.0294	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2795	.2795	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Mon.	Sat.	Fri.	Thurs.
High	99.41	99.09	99.10	99.10
Low	99.22	99.08	99.08	99.06
Last	99.40	99.08	99.08	99.06

Range since legal devaluation:
High....107.6 Feb.5 Low....99.04 Apr. 21

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 58.71 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Position of the Treasury Aug. 25 was: Receipts $4,269,540, expenditures $12,202,399, net balance $2,213,857,565, customs receipts for the month $18,594,425. Receipts for the fiscal year $459,229,085, expenditures $859,805,119 (including $446,477,891 of emergency expenditures), excess of expenditures $400,576,034, gold assets $7,979,633,196.

Italian Fiscal Year Ends With A Heavy Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — Italy's financial year 1933-34 closed (June 30, 1934) with a deficit on current receipt and expenditure which the provisional statement by the Ministry of Finance places at 6,619,100,000 lire (about $580,000,000) reduced by capital movements, namely creation and extinction of debt, to 2,963,700,000 lire.

The June deficit on current account was 23,000,000 lire, the smallest of the year, and compares with a monthly average of 340,000,000 lire for the previous 11 months, and of 156,000,000 lire for June, 1933.

Deflation of public expenditure is continuing. The reduction of 400,000,000 lire obtained by the 12 per cent salary reductions decreed in April, and that of nearly 900,000,000 lire secured by the conversion of the debt, have now been followed by a further saving of nearly 400,000,000 lire effected on the budget estimates for the current fiscal year. The total saving by which the 1934-35 budget will benefit is 1,700,000,000 lire.

Silk Mills Rescind Curtailment Order

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—About 600 silks mills with approximately 37,000 employees returned yesterday to the regular 40-hour five-day week as provided for under the code, following the Silk Textile Code Authority's decision to rescind its curtailment order issued last week. The mills were to have run on a four-day-week basis for six weeks, with production limited to a maximum of 80 per cent of the weekly work hours permitted under the code.

Peter Van Horn, chairman of the Code Authority, gave the action of the NRA as but one of "four principal reasons" for the decision. The other three reasons were listed as follows:

1. Improvement of the market through late season demand, partly helped by the curtailment order.

2. Unsettled conditions in the entire textile industry, which in themselves have stimulated spot buying.

3. An increase in production of textiles under other codes, much of whose products are in direct competition with the silk, rayon and other synthetic fabrics made under the silk code.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; trading volume dwindles.

Bonds: Easy; rails under pressure.

Curb: Lower; changes narrow.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; French franc improves.

Cotton: Higher; unfavorable private crop advices; short covering.

Sugar: Higher; active commission house buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; foreign weakness.

Corn: Strong.

Cattle: Best 25 higher; top $10.50.

Hogs: Higher, scanty, active; top $7.90.

Foreign

London—With trading quieter prices on the stock exchange were easy today owing to adverse Wall Street and continental news. Rubber, oil, and motor shares were supported, but other sections eased on profit-taking. The market closed irregular.

Paris—In an active session gold mining and oil shares led the Bourse out of its doldrums today. Many gains were recorded including rentes which were stronger. The closing was firm.

Berlin—After a cheerful opening which later developed into some irregularity, prices on the Boerse closed firm.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	24	28	Manhattan	28⅝	31
City	23	26	Public	29½	32
Commercial	138	150	Trade Bank	22	30
Fifth Av	1010	1100	Yorkville	25	35
First, N Y	1530	1630			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	57	62	Fulton	215	250
Banca C I	145	200	Guaranty	325	335
Bk NY&T	328	400	Irving	15⅛	18
Bronx	6	8	Kings Co	1780	1850
Brooklyn	86	92	Law Tie&G	1	2
Cn Hanover	122	132	M'facturers	19⅝	22
Chemical	40	51	New York	95	105
County	36½	40	Title Guar	7½	10
Empire	17¾	20	Unit States	1695	1700

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	31¼	33	Merchants	325	370
N Shawmut	19⅛	21	Second Nat	99	100

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	40	45	Harris T&S	186	200
First Nat	83	90	Northern Tr	395	410

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	40¾	45	Home	24⅝	27
Am Allianc	18¾	22	Norith River	21¼	23
Gt Amercn	19½	22	Spgfld Fire	98	110
Hartford	53¼	60	U S Fire	38	41

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 4 higher to 3 lower.

	High	Low	Last
March	81.1	81.1	80.1b
April	81.5	81.5	80.2b

b—Bid.

Sales of Cotton Cloth Show Good Increase in Week

Prices Rise in Leading Constructions—Fine Goods Lethargy Broken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 28—For the third successive week print cloth yarn goods sold in volumes equal to or exceeding two weeks' production at the current rate of operations, so that the sum of the last three weeks' sales is said to equal seven weeks' output. This activity has materially strengthened the statistical position of nearly all coarse yarn goods.

Notwithstanding these encouraging statistics, merchants state that sales last week were unsatisfactory in two important items, viz., the buying was not well distributed among a large number of buyers since only a few large buyers were active. These were buyers to whom the Government had lately awarded the contracts for bedspread coverings. While the call for bids had been on the basis of 50,000,000 yards, the awards actually totaled about 60,000,000 yards. This excess largely accounts for the large volume moved last week as most of the original expectations had already been provided for during the preceding weeks.

The second unsatisfactory item was that the goods moved were not well distributed as to constructions, being confined to those styles used to fill the Government needs.

Prices Advance

Prices were again advanced on the leading construction which sold at 7⅜ cents, ⅛ cent less than the high price made last year just after the imposition of the processor tax. While this looks encouraging, mills point out that the price of raw cotton is now about 3 cents a pound higher than at that time. This compels the mills to carry most of the burden of the processor tax.

Narrow print cloths moved moderately. Carded broadcloths, while not so active as in the two preceding weeks, still sold in sufficient volume to lift the price of those numbers in the strongest position. Available supplies have now been so reduced that further demand is expected to advance the prices of all the constructions. Sheetings sold in good volume and are now in a very strong position, and further advances are expected with continued demand.

The lethargy in the fine goods division was finally broken during the week. Combed lawns and broadcloths moved in fairly substantial volume. A few large buyers whose needs have been evident for some weeks, but who remained absent from the buyers' ranks awaiting the "dissolution of so-called uncertainties," finally made bids for attractive large volumes of lawns at ¼ cent under the previous very low price. Mills declined steadfastly until late in the week when each compromised on ⅛ cent below the recent low price, at which large orders were placed.

It developed that in no case could any one order be filled by a single mill, which demonstrated to the buyers the real scarcity of available stocks for prompt delivery. It was this feature which finally induced the powerful buyers to place orders for part of their needs at ⅛ cent above the price they had been waiting for. It is evident that they will have to complete their purchases at higher figures as mills claim the price obtained is below reproduction costs.

Broadcloths More Active

Combed broadcloths moved in better than usual volume. Fancy fine combed yarn goods maintained their lead of the fine goods market with the exception of the sales of lawns mentioned above. Dyed yarn fancies of the gingham and similar types were prominent. Buyers who recently bought samples of various patterns placed good sized strike-off orders of from 1000 to 2000 pieces each. Good sales of rayon taffetas were made during the week at ¼c below the market for spot delivery. It was later impossible to duplicate that price.

Reports from wholesalers and converters show sales of a larger volume of finished goods than they had expected. Sales were reported as widely distributed over nearly all parts of the country. Proof that reports of low buying power had been exaggerated were coming in fast. Wholesalers, chain stores, and large retailers made purchases which indicated goods were moving into consumption fully as rapidly as expected. An equally large volume of finished goods was sold in anticipation of a possible shortage due to the threatened textile strike. The expected advance in raw cotton due to further deterioration of the crop is said to accuate many purchases.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	13.11	13.25	13.11	13.22	..
December	13.26	13.37	13.25	13.34	..
January	13.29	13.40	13.29	13.38	..
March	13.36	13.45	13.36	13.44	..
May	13.44	13.54	13.44	13.52	..
July	13.52	13.60	13.52	13.60	..

Spots 13.35 up 10 points.
Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.90	6.90	6.84	6.90	+.03
December	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	+.03
January	6.87	6.87	6.82	6.87	+.03
March	6.87	6.87	6.82	6.87	+.03
May	6.87	6.87	6.86	6.86	+.03

Tone at close steady.

Dividend Declarations

Brillo Manufacturing Co., Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents a share on the common stock and 50 cents a share on the Class A stock, both payable October 1, to stockholders of record September 15.

The Ohio Brass Company declared two quarterly dividends of 1.50 on the preferred for the March and June quarters of this year, both payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31.

The F. E. Myers & Brothers Company declared a dividend of 40 cents on the common payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 15. The company had been paying 25 cents quarterly since payments were resumed Sept. 30, 1933.

Commerce and Finance

Montreal Opens Silver Exchange to Capture N. Y. Business

Business and Industry

Montreal Captures Only Silver Mart In North America

Good Business, Formerly Done in New York, Routed to the Canadian City

MONTREAL, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Montreal silver exchange, established for the purpose of providing a market for spot and future contracts in silver, has been granted a charter by the Province of Quebec.

D. S. Master, chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange, announced that trading will be started just as quickly as the necessary formalities can be complied with.

The Montreal silver exchange, it was said, will be the only place for trading in spot and future contracts for silver on the North American Continent. All trading of silver in New York was indefinitely suspended earlier this month when the United States Administration announced the nationalization of silver.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The opening of the new Montreal silver exchange has caused considerable comment in brokerage circles here. The consensus is that, since it is filling the gap created by the suspension of the free market in New York, following the nationalization of silver, its prospects are good, though it is not likely, it is thought, to become as important in the silver world as the New York market was.

An intimation that plans are afoot once more to open up the New York silver market was expressed by an authoritative source. It was said that a futures market will be reestablished here for foreigners, and the sight of a lot of business formerly coming to New York being routed to Montreal probably will give impetus to such plans. No particulars are available, however, as to ways and means of effecting the reopening here. Clearly they depend upon the Government's intentions with respect to trading in silver.

The Montreal silver exchange was described by a leading silver authority as interesting from the point of view of establishing the daily cycle of silver trading. He explained that the silver markets of the world follow the hands of the clock. Trading starts the day with the opening of the Shanghai market, then Bombay, and then London and, when trading ceases there, it formerly was taken up by the New York market. By the time New York had finished trading, it was almost time for Shanghai to open, and so on. When the New York market dropped out, there was a gap which now will be filled by the Montreal market, as the only market on the North American continent.

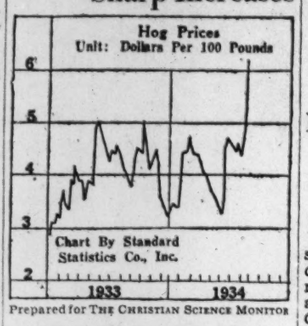
A considerable portion, perhaps one-third, of the business done on the Commodity Exchange in silver here was for the account of foreigners. They will undoubtedly give their business to Montreal, which should provide that market a good basis for business, it was pointed out.

The New York market has lost a great deal of business already. China alone has shipped so far in August about 37,000,000 ounces of silver, most of which would have been refined and sold in this country if it had not been for the 50 per cent tax on silver profits, and the suspension of the market here. Most of the Chinese silver, therefore, is being refined and sold in Europe.

That American citizens, despite the heavy tax on any profits they might make in silver, have already been speculating to quite some extent in the London market, was advanced as an argument that there would be considerable speculation by Americans in the Montreal market. In view of the Administration's purchase program, speculators are bullish about silver. Others hold the tax would limit, if not completely discourage, further silver speculation.

As it is possible to buy silver on the London market only two, or in some cases three, months ahead, it is thought that if the Montreal Exchange has the same quotations as New York, allowing purchase of silver for a year ahead, it will gain the London business.

Hog Prices Show Sharp Increases



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOG prices have risen sharply in the last two months and are now nearly double what they were in the late spring.

Work and Pay Rolls Advance Sharply In Meat Packing Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—Evidence of further improvement in employment and pay-roll conditions in the $2,000,000,000 meat packing industry is made public by the Institute of American Meat Packers.

"An analysis of figures just published by the United States Department of Labor reveals that in both employment and pay rolls, the index for the packing industry for July surpassed the average of all manufacturing industries—a situation which has now existed every month since September, 1936," the institute announced.

"Based on the Department of Labor's index, which sets the average for 1923-25 as 100, employment in the packing industry in July of this year stood at 103.5, a gain of 2.1 per cent over June and an advance of 21.5 per cent over July, 1933.

"Meanwhile, the industry's pay-roll index in July of this year was 91.4, a gain of 4.9 per cent over June and 37.4 per cent over July, 1933."

The general employment index for all manufacturing industries in July was 78.6 and the general pay-roll index was 60.4.

Building Awards For Week 23 P. C. Above 1933 Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Engineering awards for the week, as reported by Engineering News-Record, dropped slightly from the week before to $18,271,000. Although this total is 13 per cent below the previous four weeks' average, it represents a 23 per cent gain over the average week in August of last year.

Federal awards increased $2,108,000 in the week to an aggregate of $5,719,000. State and municipal awards dropped $4,148,000 to $9,170,000. The loss is largely due to a decrease in highway contracts which are down about $3,000,000 from last week to a total of $2,548,000.

Contracts for irrigation and drainage is the biggest item in the week's total, amounting to $5,800,000; bridge awards rose to $2,400,000, which includes $793,000 for cables and suspenders for the Triborough bridge here; industrial buildings advanced to $1,500,000, and public buildings to $2,600,000.

Larger Exports And Smaller Imports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Preliminary Commerce Department figures showed that exports of American goods during July totaled $161,787,000, as compared with $144,109,000 a year ago.

Imports during July were $127,342,000, as compared with $142,980,000. For the seven months ended with July exports totaled $1,197,857,000, compared with $813,438,000 in the like period of 1933. Imports during the period totaled $990,671,000, as compared with $735,072,000.

Maine Paper Boom Now in Prospect As Hervey Allen Polishes His Pen

BANGOR, Maine, Aug. 28—Closely following the report that Hervey Allen, author of the voluminous best seller, "Anthony Adverse," will write another lengthy novel comes the echo of the woodsmen's axes from the forests of northern Maine, as one of the biggest cuts in years gets under way for the paper mills.

The Great Northern Paper Company alone is planning a cut of 393,000 cords this winter and has already taken 4000 men into the woods. The demand for woodsmen was so great at one time that it became necessary to resort to employment agencies to supply help.

Business in Bangor and vicinity is experiencing a decided upturn as the lumbermen prepare to take to the woods. The Great Northern has an investment of $3,000,000 in camp and cutting equipment.

This welcome boom is attributed to the fact that the surplus supply of paper has been depleted. Most of the wood will be manufactured into paper in Maine mills.

Imports of Porto Rican Sugar Well Ahead of 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Shipments of raw sugar from Porto Rico to the United States from Jan. 1 to Aug. 25 totaled 698,718 short tons, as compared with 603,776 tons shipped in the corresponding period last year, a gain of 15.7 per cent, according to a cable to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

Refined shipments amounted to 88,910, a 13.9 per cent increase over the 78,052-ton total for the 1933 period.

Shipments of raw and refined together for the week ended Aug. 25 amounted to 7005 tons compared with 13,569 in the like week last year. About 98.9 per cent of the quota for the United States under the Costigan-Jones Sugar bill has been shipped to date. In addition to the general quota, each mill has its respective quota which in some cases has already been exceeded. Such sugars are being handled in the same manner as excess Philippines being put in bond until Jan. 1, 1935.

Silver Receipts Under Nationalization Larger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Receipts of silver under nationalization as reported by Secretary Morgenthau to have reached 59,553,110 ounces as of Aug. 24.

The Secretary at his press conference said receipts for the week ended Aug. 24 were 26,088,019 ounces, to make the total of 59,553,110 for the two weeks nationalization has been effective.

Total receipts of newly mined silver as of Aug. 24 were 11,698,000 fine ounces including 376,503 for last week.

The Secretary said purchases of Government securities totaling 10,798,000 for last week, were of approximate average proportions. Asked how much money was available for such investment purposes, the Secretary said:

"Plenty."

In Job Problem Germany Prefers Work to Relief

Found That Unemployment Support Made Depression More Severe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 28—The means now successfully applied in Germany to combat unemployment differ fundamentally from the methods used after 1924. It is the aim of the new Government to abolish unemployment through "employment creation," a term applied to the program and measures of the Government to reduce unemployment, while the efforts of the past were for the most part raised from taxes or contributions from employees and employers.

The high unemployment existing in Germany after the stabilization of the mark in 1924 again and again raised the acute problem as to the most practical form of support for the unemployed. The chief questions which emerged were: Whether productive unemployment relief was to be preferred in the interest of business in general, and whether the funds for unemployment relief should be raised and distributed on the insurance principle or whether they should be obtained from public funds and distributed as relief.

What was actually accomplished was less the result of theoretical deliberations than of the then existing financial possibilities.

In the first few years after the war the unemployed were at first supported by relief, which was extended only for a limited time, was not granted to all unemployed, but only to those able to pass a needs test. The necessary funds were in part raised through equal contributions by employers and employees and the difference was made up by the Reich, the states and the municipalities.

During the depression of 1926 Productive Unemployment Relief played an important rôle. The expenditures for this purpose in 1926-1927 totaled over 1,000,000,000 R. M.; this was more than one-half of the amount spent for unemployment relief.

Although the depression in 1926 lasted only about a year, the necessity arose of making provisions, in addition to the poor relief accorded by the local authorities, for those unemployed whose claim to support had been exhausted. Emergency relief was introduced in 1926 to serve this purpose. At first it was regarded as only a temporary measure, but it had to be kept up even during the following years of business revival and prosperity, since unemployment remained relatively high despite the improvement in business. Four-fifths of the funds needed to finance emergency relief were supplied by the Reich and one-fifth by the municipalities. The sharp and continuous increase in unemployment from the autumn of 1928 to the middle of 1932 made it impossible to abolish this relief measure, as had been the original intention. Since 1928 emergency relief has constantly gained in importance as compared with unemployment insurance.

A new phase in the methods of unemployment relief began in 1932 and especially in the spring of 1933 The old system of the support of the unemployed had proved itself a failure, because the support of the unemployed by transfer of income and by the use of credit did not act to further the self-healing processes of business, but on the contrary acted in such a way that it rendered the depression more severe. In place of unemployment relief came employment creation. The old system of relief, with its three categories of support, remained only as an emergency institution to be abolished as quickly as possible.

Under the influence of the employmnt creation measures, the number of the unemployed receiving relief was reduced from 5,200,000 in March, 1932 and over 4,500,000 in March, 1933 to about 2,100,000 in March, 1934. Of these 2,100,00 unemployed receiving relief, about one-half are in receipt of welfare relief, and of the remainder, about three-quarters are supported by emergency relief, while only one-quarter are obtaining insurance benefits.

Steel Trade Opposed To Labor Domination

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Dow Jones & Co. says that the steel industry will not accept any decision ruling or order of the United States Supreme Court which will mean domination of its labor by union organizations.

This, said the agency, is the decision of the leaders in the industry "who are now showing more determination to fight for what they consider their rights than at any time since the birth of the New Deal including the NRA and other developments."

The agency asserted that any ruling which is made by the National Steel Labor Disputes Board, the Federal Trade Commission or any other body which would be considered unfair and detrimental to the continuance of amicable relations with labor would be tested in the courts and carried to the highest tribunal of the land for the purpose of getting a decision on its constitutionality.

August Retail Hardware Sales Holding Steady

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Retail hardware sales are holding steady during August with fluctuations traceable to varying weather conditions, acording to a summary issued by Hardware Age. Cooler days, with heavy rainfall relieved many drought-burdened sections and brought out shoppers stimulating some early fall buying, says the survey. All parts of the country report heavy tourist travel and summer resorts have been better patronized than for two or three seasons.

France Looks to Her Empire For New Economic Strength

To Convene Own 'Ottawa' Conference in an Effort to Meet the Challenge of a Tariff-Ridden World —Problem of Import Surplus

Inasmuch as the future of France, as the financial leader of those countries still adhering to the old gold standard, is a matter of international concern, the following article—the first of a series—by an authority who has spent many years in an official study of French finance, is timely.

By R. M. Stephenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most serious of the many problems confronting the French Government at the present time is the country's highly unfavorable foreign trade position. A large import surplus is usual in French trade, but this is normally offset by income from foreign investments, tourist expenditures and other services entering into the balance of international payments. With these "invisibles" greatly curtailed, the large unfavorable merchandise balance constitutes an issue of grave urgency. Some relief has been obtained through the expedient of import quotas, but the more desirable solution of increasing exports is hindered by weak world markets, prevalent trade restrictions and relatively high French production costs. In this position France is naturally looking to its one preferred market, the colonies, and is intensifying its efforts to extend and strengthen its economic ties with them. To this end a colonial conference will soon assemble in Paris.

French Self-Sufficiency

The parallel to the British Imperial Conference of two years ago immediately suggests itself, but the issues involved bear only superficial resemblance. At Ottawa, briefly, it was a question of reconciling British needs for low cost foodstuffs and raw materials and for outlets for manufactures and coal with Dominion demands for preferences for their foodstuff and raw material exports and protection for their own industries. France, on the other hand, is largely self-sufficient in foodstuffs, the principal colonial export, but must import industrial raw materials in which the colonies are deficient, while in the absence of important industrial development in the colonies, its sales of manufactures are limited in general only by the capacity of the market. The situation is less complicated than the British but offers less opportunity for the mutually profitable exchange of goods.

Last year the colonies (that is, all overseas possessions and dependencies) accounted for nearly a quarter of total French imports and for a third of exports. The colonial share in French trade has been steadily increasing in recent years—it has about doubled since 1929—but its present proportion is the result of the relative maintenance of the volume of colonial trade in the face of abrupt declines in that with foreign countries and can hardly be held with a revival of normal commercial activity. Since 1929 French trade with foreign countries has fallen, in imports, by 58 per cent and in exports by 70 per cent while the reductions in colonial trade have been only 4 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively. An effect of the quota régime has been to turn French purchasers from foreign to colonial sources, and this doubtless tends to account for the relatively better maintenance of imports than of exports. Imports of colonial origin have actually increased since 1931 though the decline in exports has persisted, giving the colonies for the first time a favorable trade balance with the mother country amounting last year, with imports reaching $263,581,000 (gold), to over $30,000,000.

For the first four months of the current year, the share of the colonies in French trade has declined slightly, to 21.7 per cent of imports and 31.0 per cent of exports. The decrease is the result of a sharp drop in imports from Algeria and of a more general decline in exports. In the trade with foreign countries imports have also fallen, but exports have increased slightly.

Preferences With Colonies

The relative strength shown by the trade with the colonies is, of course, the result of preferential customs treatment. The degree of preference enjoyed differs greatly according to the status of the various territories, ranging from complete freedom of trade to full liability to customs duties. Algeria, commercially by far the most important overseas area, is for customs purposes an integral part of France and there is free trade also with the "assimilated" colonies (French Indo-China, Madagascar, Reunion, French Guiana, Guadaloupe and Martinique). Certain colonies (French West Africa except Dahomey and Ivory Coast, Gabon, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Establishments in Oceania, Somaliland and New Caledonia) admit French goods duty-free or exempt from surtaxes applied to foreign imports; France admits their products either free (some subject to quota) or at minimum tariff rates. Imports from Dahomey, Ivory Coast, that section of equatorial Africa in the conventional Congo Basin, and establishments in India, which grant no preference to French goods, pay the minimum rates with certain duty-free exceptions. In the protectorates, Tunisia and Morocco (French Zone), and the New Hebrides condominium (with Great Britain) no preference is shown French goods, except for certain free imports into Tunisia, and their exports pay the minimum French tariffs though specified products are admitted free within the limits of annual quotas. The mandates, Syria, Togo and Cameroon, are bound by convention to allow no customs preference and France levies the minimum rates in their exports.

French trade with the colonies is primarily an exchange of colonial foodstuffs for French manufactures; the other general classifications are of only secondary importance. In 1933 the distribution in per cent of total trade with the colonies, was as follows:

	Imports	Exports
Foodstuffs	85	19
Raw materials	13	11
Manufactures	2	70

Diversified Trade

Of imports from the colonies, wine is by far the most important, accounting in 1933 for 44 per cent of the total value and for over 90 per cent of total French imports of wine. Cereals constitute 13 per cent of imports from the colonies and other leading products of which the colonies are the chief suppliers are sugar, spirits, rice, live animals and phosphates. The colonies are also an important, though not the leading source for oilseeds, table fruits, and coffee.

On the export side the list is more diversified. Cotton fabrics lead, followed by tools and metal manufactures, machinery, automobiles, chemicals, sugar, iron and steel; of the total exports of these, except of chemicals and of iron and steel, the colonies purchase half or more.

News Notes—The Orient

Shanghai Exports—Declared exports from Shanghai to the United States in the first six months of this year were valued at $6,613,982, as compared with $4,515,061 in the like period of last year. A number of commodities showed an increase in exports, and included weasel skins, dressed dogskins, raw and waste cotton and wool oil. There were a few decreases which included frozen egg yolks, raw buffalo hides, bristles, feathers, tea and unmanufactured carpet wool and silk.

China's Trade With the United States—There was a marked increase during the first four months of this year in China's foreign trade with the United States. Official Chinese customs figures show that exports from China to the United States in the January-April period constituted 21.99 per cent of total export trade, compared with 17.11 per cent in the first four months of last year. Imports from the United States in the same period represented 29.16 per cent of total import trade, as compared with 20.65 per cent in the like period in 1933.

Japan's Silk Trade—The almost complete dependence of Japan's silk industry on the American market is beginning to cause concern among producers in that country. Prices offered for cocoons have declined to a point where there is little profit for the grower. At a recent market the average price quoted for yellow cocoons was only 2.66 yen per kwan, as compared with 5.33 yen last year. (Value of yen, 30 cents; a kwan equals 8¼ pounds.) It is estimated that at present cocoon prices, farmers will receive about 150,000,000 yen less than they did for last year's crop.

Industrial Japan—Many industries are very active in Japan, according to recent reports, among them the dye trade, which has made such remarkable progress in recent years that at the end of 1933 it was making all of the 283 colors required. Sulphur exports in 1933 were the highest on record; 4720 metric tons were exported during the year at a value of 419,000 yen. Japan has just established a plant in the Philippines where 2000 pairs of tennis shoes will be produced daily. Japan's sugar colony of Taiwan is in a strong position. During the 1933-34 season ended in May, sugar produced by 45 mills totaled 697,794 tons, compared with 678,479 tons in the preceding season. Production of pulp in Japan increased 23 per cent in 1933, compared with 1932.

Japanese Machine Industry—Notable progress has been made by Japan in the machinery industry. This development resulted from demand for industrial machinery, purchases by the Government for new enterprises and modernization of plants and large orders placed by the South Manchuria Railway Company and Japanese railways for rolling stock. Japan's total foreign machinery trade in 1933 was valued at 96,716,000 yen, an increase of 38 per cent over 1932. Imports increased from 58,817,928 yen to 70,859,145 yen, the highest value since 1930. Exports showed an even greater gain, rising from 10,943,000 yen to 25,857,000 yen.

Devaluation of Peso—Devaluation of the Philippine peso and the creation of new industries have been suggested by Acting Secretary Aguilar of the Philippine Department of Labor, in an effort to solve the unemployment problem. Secretary Aguilar states that the devaluation of the peso is necessary as an aid to restoring economic stability, and that this action would foster the consumption of locally manufactured products, and thereby result in local merchants giving preference to domestically produced goods.

U. S. Claims Are Chief Snarl In Pact With Soviet

Confiscated Property Approximates $400,000,000 —1000 Rights on File

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Payment of $400,000,000 of claims from American citizens and corporations for property alleged to have been confiscated by the Soviet Union after its assumption to power was disclosed authoritatively to be the chief obstacle to an agreement on the Soviet-American debt question.

Negotiations for a settlement approached a breakdown recently when Secretary Hull and Assistant Secretary Moore declined to accept a Soviet proposal which did not, in the American Government's opinion, adequately recompense Americans for property alleged to have been taken over by the Soviets under their nationalization of property decree in 1918.

The State Department has on file approximately 1000 claims by American citizens and corporations, but has never made public a list of the payments or the exact amounts claimed.

Among the outstanding claims, however, are: Singer Sewing Machine Company, approximately $25,000,000; International Harvester Company, approximately $30,000,000; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, approximately $2,000,000 and Vacuum Oil Company, approximately $4,500,000.

Smaller claims are understood to have been made by the Otis Elevator Company, Babcock & Wilson Corporation, New York Life Insurance Company, and the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

A large number of the individual claims are understood to be for bonds purchased from New York banking firms which, before the United States entered the World War, floated three issues totaling $86,000,000.

When the Soviet Union and Germany were negotiating supplementary treaties called for by the Brest-Litovsk Treaty in 1918 it was learned that German nationals were expected to be indemnified for damages to their property in Russia. Many foreign and Russian property owners immediately attempted to transfer their property to German citizens in order to insure their indemnification.

The Soviet, in order to cope with the situation, hurriedly issued its decree nationalizing all property on June 28, 1918.

Col. Raymond Robbins was at that time conducting negotiations with Lenin concerning American economic coöperation and, although the legal technicalities are confused, he was understood to have obtained a promise that American property would be exampt from the nationalization decree. The Soviets, however, later took over some American properties on the ground that they were not being operated.

Iron and Steel Exports in July Larger Than June

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—July exports of iron and steel products from the United States are reported by the Department of Commerce as 233,186 gross tons, an increase over June but smaller than the figures for the peak months of March and May.

For the first seven months of 1934, exports totaled 1,486,360 tons, about two and one-half times the 606,030 in the corresponding period a year ago.

The July exports compared with 219,406 tons in June, 241,753 in May and 261,269 in March.

Scrap exports were 155,812 tons, the second largest total ever recorded, and exceeded only by the 173,165 ton trade in March. Of the scrap, 101,293 tons went to Japan, which continued as the leading buyer of American iron and steel products with a record total of 104,001 tons in July.

Tin plate exports, 13,960 tons, were smaller than in any of the first three months of 1934 although higher than in any of the second three.

Next to Japan, Canada had the second largest trade in July of 23,759 tons, followed by Italy with 22,160 tons, Poland and Danzig with 18,494 tons, and Mexico with 9404 tons.

Sees Lower Rates Aiding Utilities to Raise Output

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The possibility of increased earning power for utility corporations at reasonable, although decreased rates, resulting from the stimulant which would be given to the use of electricity by lowered costs is suggested by Harriman & Co. in its weekly Views and Reviews. It is specified that in many instances the use of electricity among domestic consumers has been found to vary quite closely with rates changed.

"For example," the review says, "in Winnipeg, where rates are very low, customers use an average of 4200 kilowatts annually. In New England, where rates average relatively high, only about one-tenth as much electricity per customer is used. When the San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation (Calif.) offered its domestic and commercial lighting customers all the electricity they could use during May and June for the same price a month they paid in March, they increased their consumption 40 per cent, and electric appliance sales more than doubled. Lower rates appear to be causing large increases in the use of electricity in TVA territory. While there must be, of course, a 'diminishing return' to utility corporations somewhere, in rates, it seems demonstrated that low cost electricity may enormously stimulate use.

Sponsors Merger

Wide World

Thomas M. Girdler
Chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation

Nonferrous Metal Prices Drop Off Sharply in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Decided weakness is exhibited by the nonferrous metals. Both lead and zinc were reduced $1 a ton during the week after having been stable for many weeks. Tin receded a quarter cent a pound; silver for industrial purposes declined a quarter cent an ounce and copper in Europe declined to new lows for the year. The midsummer dullness contributed to the declines. Moreover, lead statistics for July revealed another gain of about 2500 tons in surplus stocks to the largest total on record.

On the whole the lead market was dull though early in the week one or two large consumers placed contracts for a month's demands and on Saturday there was brisk purchasing generally because of the prospects of higher prices this week.

Domestic demand for copper was exceedingly quiet, probably not averaging over 100 tons daily. On one day, less than 50 tons were sold, according to the copper code authority. The European market was more active, with 1000 tons having been sold in one day. Prices there dipped as low as 7 cents a pound, or 2 cents under the American prices, but at the close of the week the range was 7.10 to 7.15 cents a pound.

The price of silver declined a quarter cent the first change since silver was nationalized. Evidently the supply has become more free, especially with China shipping such large quantities to this country.

Security Traders Form Association National in Scope

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—With the intention of coöperating as far as possible with the new Federal Securities Administration, representatives of the trading end of the securities business have banded together into a national organization to be known as the National Security Traders' Association.

A second objective of the new association, according to Mr. W. W. Cruttenden of Chicago, who was elected president, is to raise the investor's estimation of the bond trading profession as a whole by eliminating practices which do not come within the accepted ethics.

"We think the investment business as a class is looked askance upon by many investors because of a few who have taken advantage of circumstances for their own gain," he said. "We hope to be able to present, through concerted action, the ideals and aims of people who are trying to serve their customers as well as themselves."

Mexico to Colonize In Lower California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 28—The Ministry of Agriculture officially announces that the Mexican Government has repossessed approximately 50,000 hectares of land owned by the Colorado River Land Company in Lower California near the United States border. According to the statement, the land passed of the nation as a result of a recent decision by the Mexican Supreme Court and that the Ministry of Agriculture intends to colonize the land with Mexican farmers.

"In accordance with the program," says the statement, "of the Ministry of Agriculture for returning to the undivided wealth of the nation all lands which are being held illegally by individuals or companies, our efforts have been successful. The judge of the northern district of Lower California has notified this ministry of the executory decree issued by the Mexican Supreme Court in the case of the injunction sought by the Colorado River Land Company against the ministry in connection with the measures taken to declare national property those lands known as Cucupes.

Boston & Maine Railroad Reports July Deficit

A deficit of $224,313 in net income after fixed charges was reported by the Boston & Maine Railroad in its figures for July.

A decrease of $533,756 (or 13.8 per cent) in revenues for the month as compared with July last year; an increase in expenses due to a maintenance and improvement program; added costs of supplies and fuel due to code prices; and a restoration of a wage reduction to employees contributed in preventing a beter showing for the month.

Merger of Four Steel Companies Voted by Boards

Big $323,000,000 Union to Be Headed by Republic Steel Corporation

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28 (AP)—The industrial giant that was born four years ago with the union of eight steel companies at the inspiration of Cyrus S. Eaton, stretched out today to attain new stature under fresh merger plans.

One $323,000,000 company, with the Republic Steel Corporation, third largest in the industry, as the keystone, is the goal of merger negotiations which have been launched by officials of Republic; the Corrigan, McKinney Steel Company, and the Truscon Steel Company.

The proposals, approved yesterday by the members of the corporation, will be submitted to stockholders at special meetings Oct. 30.

Republic's present capitalization consists of $48,818,850 in bonds, $59,560,800 in 6 per cent preferred stock and 2,043,000 shares of common. Truscon Steel and its subsidiaries had fixed assets June 30 last of $8,600,000, $3,369,010 preferred and $7,633,670 common stock. Corrigan, McKinney and its subsidiaries have fixed properties worth $51,000,000.

Republic, the ranking producer of alloy steel throughout the world, has plants in nine states: Ohio, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, and Michigan—and in Canada Corrigan, McKinney owns plants in Ohio and at Johnstown, Penna., and Cumberland, Md. Truscon's plants, besides those in Ohio, are at Los Angeles, Detroit, Walkerville, Ont., and in Japan. A Corrigan, McKinney subsidiary, the Newton Steel Company, is at Monroe, Mich.

The enlarged enterprise is a demonstration of the faith of Republic's management in the future of the industry at a time when, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, its output has dropped to 19.1 per cent of capacity.

A special stockholders' meeting of Republic Steel Corporation has been called for Oct. 30, 1934, at which stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 6 will have the right to vote.

Truscon Steel has been for some time a large buyer of Republic's steel and upon affiliation will furnish an outlet for an even larger amount. It will increase diversification of the products of the combined enterprise. Its numerous and well located warehouses will also facilitate the distribution of the products of Republic and Corrigan, McKinney.

Release Housing Funds to Promote Fresh Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—A major service for recovery, to be performed by the Federal Government through coördinating its four housing agencies and promptly releasing delayed funds, was called for by Mr. Langdon W. Post, tenement house commissioner and chairman of the New York City housing authority, in a radiocast address here last night.

Mr. Post vigorously criticized the sluggish manner in which the federal funds available for housing have been managed. In the face of an acute need for stimulating building construction as a key in the lock of recovery, he said, very little of the vast supplies of housing money has reached the countless waiting projects.

No federal funds, according to Mr. Post, have been extended to the many state and city housing groups set up in anticipation of Public Works Housing Funds. Only the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation, which functions independently of local bodies, has had money to spend.

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Deposits accepted from anywhere. Just mail your first deposit with name and address. We do the rest.

WRITE for folder telling How to Bank by Mail

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank
WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 1

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS
OF THE BETTER TYPE
90 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
114 FENWAY—5-6 rooms, reception hall and bath.
1038 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE—9 large outside rooms and 3 baths.
1477 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE—7 rooms and bath.
APPLY TO SUPTS. ON PREMISES OR CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care Electric Refrigeration
811 Beacon St.—2 and 4 rooms, reception hall and bath; rent $40 to $45
844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50
87 St. Stephen St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $32.50-$50
11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $40
Apply to Sup't on Premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston, Laf. 7040

NILES MANAGEMENT INC
The Kengate Apts.
Overlooking the Fenway
1, 2 and 3-room suites, elevator, free refrigeration; attractive values; carefully restricted. See SUPT. GREENWOOD, 1203 Boylston St., Boston, or call Com. 9534.

BOSTON, BACK BAY, BEACON HILL, FENWAY-RIVERWAY—Superior outside apartments, 1, 2, 3, 4 rooms and reception hall, kitchen, bath, $25-$50 up; furnished slightly more; wide selection. Shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Avenue. Telephone KENmore 1839. Open 9-7.

BROOKLINE, 118 Griggs Rd.—Attractive upper apartment 6 rooms, sun room, garage; refrigerator, oil heater. Asp. 2584.

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner Street, Allston, Mass., tel. STAdium 2782—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $50, $60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

BACK BAY, BOSTON, overlooking Fenway—3 and 3-room suites; reasonable rent. 204 Hemenway Street.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th—Beautiful, large, one-room apartments; tile bath, Frigidaire, kitchenette; near church, schools. Riverside 9-0876.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WILL be in N. Y. C. after Sept. 1 for few weeks would like to share gentleman's apartment. Christian Scientist preferred. F. M., 5 Cedar Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J. Telephone 3165-M.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers; registration hours 12 to 4 except Saturday. MISS ROLFE, Associate, 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

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CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought. Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households. Oriental rugs, etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. KENmore 1423.

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"WALES ADDING MACHINE" with stand in excellent condition, price $35; no dealer. 49 West 27th Street, Room 905, New York City.

FURRIERS

CANTOR—FURRIERS
AUGUST FUR SALE—20% REDUCTION. REPAIRING, RESTYLING AT LOW SUMMER PRICES. 165 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, 3D FL.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young, intelligent woman help care children, mending, upstairs work; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-30, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

WINCHESTER, MASS.—Modern 8-room colonial with heated sun room and sleeping porch, 2 baths, 2-car garage; oil heat; 11,000 feet of land with fruit trees, shrubs, flowers; excellent neighborhood. Tel. Win. 0703.

LEGAL NOTICES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Whereas, pursuant to the provisions of section 54 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, a majority in number or interest of the members of **Massachusetts Hotel Code Authority**, a corporation duly organized and existing under the general laws of this Commonwealth, have filed in this office a petition, together with the original certificate of incorporation, setting forth that they desire to surrender said certificate and to have said corporation dissolved, and giving the reasons therefor:

Now, Therefore, I, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deeming the reasons set forth in the petition hereinbefore mentioned to be sufficient, do hereby declare that the certificate of incorporation of said **Massachusetts Hotel Code Authority** is annulled, and said corporation shall be dissolved upon the filing in this office of a copy of each issue of the newspaper containing the publication of this notice, which is hereby ordered to be published once each week for three successive weeks in **Christian Science Monitor**, a newspaper published in the City of Boston and County of Suffolk in said Commonwealth.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto affixed my official signature and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth on the twenty-third day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

(SEAL) F. W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1423.

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APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—Restful, homelike; guests welcome for meals, weekends or vacations; 200-acre estate overlooking lake; 12 bedrooms, 5 baths; recreation room; tennis; nearby golf; alt. 1000 ft.; 22 guests; weekly rates $20-$35; folder.

ROSE LODGE COPAKE FALLS, N. Y.
HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE
Featuring comfort, loveliness, charm, rest and study. Home cooking. All conveniences. Tel. Copake 31-2-1

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
Sleeping and dining porches
Bathing — Tennis
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 329 Commonwealth Avenue—Most attractive rooms, excellent table; moderate rates.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 3415 University Place. Room and board in private home; near church; garage space. Phone University 3164.

BACK BAY (Boston), 623 Commonwealth Ave.—Unusually attractive rooms, fireplaces, bay windows, private baths, quiet, private home. Com. 9572.

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569.

BOSTON, 272 Massachusetts Ave., Apt. 2—Single room, permanent or transient; near The Mother Church. Kenmore 5931. A. B. PIKE.

BOSTON — Large, sunny, pleasant room, reasonable. 16 Clearway St., Suite 5.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1227 Dean Street—Comfortable room in private home; every convenience; reasonable. Lafayette 3-9945.

N. Y. C., 301 West 109th (Apt. 7-B)—Attractive, quiet, running water, elevator; convenient transportation. Academy 2-4285. GARRETT.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave., 11-C (99th)—Unusual opportunity, delightful spacious outside studio, near bath. $7. Riverside 9-9793.

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED in Westchester by 2 ladies, 2 rooms and bath from October 1st, short commuting distance from N. Y. C. Write Box N-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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HOSIERY—Lingerie
If you have ability and contacts, investigate our proposition. Don't waste time making pennies when you can make dollars. Easy, pleasant occupation; generous commissions. WALDORF, 17 West 42nd, New York City.

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Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
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Licensed by the State of New Jersey
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MOTHER and son (24) with chauffeur's license desire position caretakers; capable; references. Write Box W-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, experienced with cows, chickens, flowers and vegetables; general outdoor work, seeks position; best references. Write Box B-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

A QUIET refined home for rest and study; weekly rate $14-$18. Write MRS. SEE, Lake Placid, New York.

MOUNTAIN REST INN
Intervale, N. H.
Beautifully situated, homelike, excellent food, library, spacious lounge rooms, running water in sleeping rooms; attractive grounds; now booking for fall and winter season; rates reasonable; further information on request.

POINT BREEZE, Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports; modern sanitation; $16 to $18; booklet C. E. STEVENS

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Teacher of pianoforte; open for accompanying or ensemble work. GRACE R. YATES, 2802 Allendale Rd., Forest 6131-W.

EXPERIENCED young governess, German-American, offers German, some French, help homework, piano, kindergarten, sewing. Write Box H-25, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston Han. 3121

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60 cents a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big commissions selling friends, neighbors; finest assortment 21 Folders; gift wrappings; every-day boxes; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Fitchburg, S-33, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Inspected rooms; best values; understanding service free to guests; give exact wants. GRACE E. TIFFIN'S Room Directory, Room 202, 236 Huntington Ave. KENmore 1339

SALESWOMAN WANTED

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. C-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified
Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

Aiton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2
Comfortable House, south aspect; good cooking, running hot and cold water; 1st-class staff; fr. 2 gns.; partial. Padd. 1706.

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2. Bayswater 2782
Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns. a week.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Sandringham Private Hotel, facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine; moderate terms; near golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet.

BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL—Welltown Manor beautiful guest house (1590) in heart of King Arthur's Country; every modern convenience; home comforts; terms moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF, HOTEL CAVENDISH — Redecorated and refurnished under new owners; hot and cold water, gas fires in bedrooms, central heating; 3 minutes sea, 4 minutes Christian Science church; winter terms: fr 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole bay; near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements, recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private, self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate suites by arrangement. Tel 930. Grams Suncliff Bournemouth

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON GERVIS RD. EAST
This newly appointed establishment has already a name for all that stands for comfort. Charming situation on East Cliff facing south 3 mins. sea and 5 mins. Christian Science church. Under personal supervision of proprietress Mrs. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH Derby Rd. WIMBLEDON HALL
4 mins.: Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Well known for its homely atmosphere; excellent food and cooking, hot and cold water in bedrooms; every comfort; 3 minutes from Christian Science church and sea; terms 3 gns

BOURNEMOUTH SOUTH MOUNT, Priory Rd.—Private hotel, 3 minutes pier, gardens, pavilion; bedrooms hot and cold water; garage; from 3 gns.; private suites available winter and spring; reduced winter terms. Tel. 840.

BOURNEMOUTH, "Beltana," 7 Southern Rd.—Cheerful guest house, bracing spot, close sea; light, airy rooms; liberal table; resident proprietors; from 2 gns. weekly. Write tariff

BOURNEMOUTH — MANOR ROAD, EAST CLIFF—GLENCAIRN MANOR—One min. sea tram and Christian Science church; every modern convenience; garage; from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, Ivydene, 14 Drummond Rd., near Boscombe Chine, sea and church; board residence; homely atmosphere; terms from 40/-.

BOURNEMOUTH, "KELHAM"—Private hotel conveniently and pleasantly situated, near sea from 45/- week. JONES, Walpole Rd., Boscombe

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH, Burnbrae Guest House —Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach hut. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset, Station Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

DEVONSHIRE, PAIGNTON (near Torquay) —Board residence; 1 minute sea; good cuisine terms moderate MISSES ANDREWS. Homecroft, Colin Road. Tel. 82101

DORSET, SUN RAY HOTEL, OSMINGTON WEYMOUTH—Small hotel, newly opened in picturesque spot, 1 mile from sea; delightful walks; perfect cuisine, running water; ideal for rest and study; inclusive terms 4 gns. per week other terms by arrangement. Tel. Preston Dorset 48.

EASTBOURNE, 33, Jevington Gardens—guest house, close sea, theatres, etc.; tennis free. MRS. M. E. FROST. Tel. 1046.

FOWEY, CORNWALL— Green Bank Hotel Fowey's newest guest house; charming situation overlooking harbour and sea; garage one minute; excellent cuisine. Write for tariff. J. F. CROWLEY

HARROGATE—The Salisbury Hotel has been modernised; it is now one of the best; excellent position; 3½ gns. weekly; tariff.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5239

Local Classified Advertising
Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND
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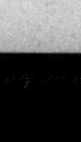

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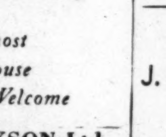
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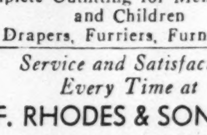
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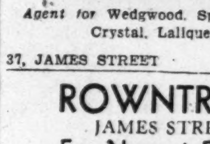
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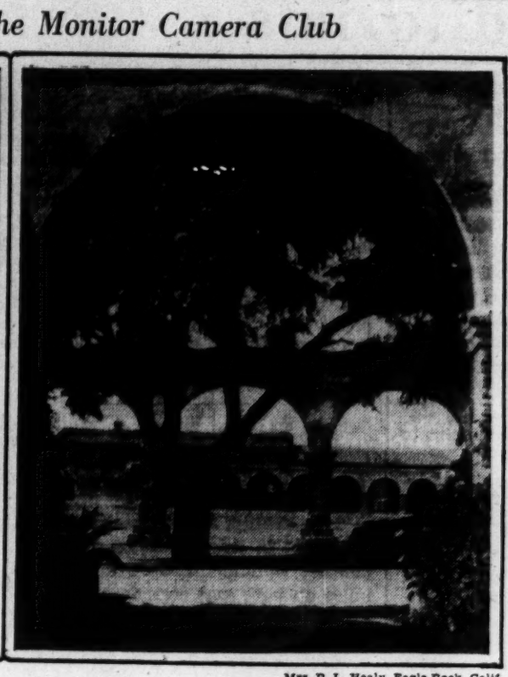
Daily Features

California's Early Days Recorded by Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.
EARLY TRANSPORTATION IN CALIFORNIA



Mrs. R. L. Healy, Eagle Rock, Calif.
SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO MISSION

With the Inventors

Rear Door Opener

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE has just been granted to A. B. Steele of New York U. S. Patent No. 1969767 on a device which enables one to open and close the rear door of an automobile from the driver's seat. The mechanism of course would have a limited appeal, but it might be useful for taxicabs; perhaps for limousines, too—although it is possible that part of the fun of riding in a limousine is to have a smart chauffeur alight with a click of his heels and usher you into the car.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

Force

"No government can stand for long supported by force alone."—*Adolf Hitler.*

Conduct

"Our conduct is influenced, not by our experiences, but by our expectations."—*George Bernard Shaw.*

A Goad

"The practical necessities of life relentlessly press us all toward further progress."—*Edsel Ford.*

New Deal

"We are going to keep on providing relief—probably permanently."—*Prof. Raymond Moley.*

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"EARLY Transportation in California." It is difficult to do justice to a subject of this type with the ordinary camera. Using the short lens necessary in streets or limited space it is impossible to avoid some distortion. It can be somewhat lessened by the proper viewpoint, but not eliminated. Here the cart appears as a toy and the oxen are huge by comparison. The point of view is such that this distortion is emphasized rather than minimized. With a longer focus lens, the effect would result in less distortion. The lighting and exposure were correct, but the cart seems crowded into the upper left corner of the print.

"San Juan Capistrano Mission." This view through the arch of the well-known California mission would be more pleasing if the subject matter of the picture were not so cut up by the tree and masonry. It lacks a main point of interest, which always results in a weak print. The view through an arch is pleasing, framing as it does the main portion of the scene. It might be possible to photograph a scene through one of the middle arches which would give a simpler composition with increased strength.

VOCATIONS

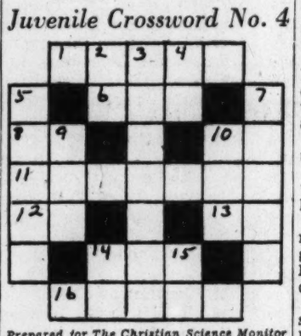
[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Napkin Holders

A BOY is making his spending money by selling children's napkin holders. He cuts figures of dogs, kittens, Mickey Mouse, ducks, birds, etc., from wood; then he paints them in bright colors. Then he cuts the ring and glues it to the back of the figure, making an alluring pet to stand in front of any child's plate. Already he is beginning to prepare for his Christmas trade.

Lyla G. M.

Juvenile Crossword No. 4



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A fruit.
6—Globe.
8—Aloft.
10—While.
11—Warmest periods of the year.
12—Not out.
13—Parent.
14—Kind of tree.
16—Abrupt.

Down

2—River in Italy.
3—Pledge.
4—Measure of weight (abbr.).
5—Melody or harmony.
7—Try.
9—Play on words.
10—Branch.
14—Near.
15—Masculine pronoun.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Quotation for Today

NO PLEASURE is comparable to the standing on the vantage ground of truth.—BACON.

The Children's Corner

Gyp Wins a New Master

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GYP wagged his tail expectantly as he watched Jack wheel his bicycle out of the shed.

"I'm going too, I suppose," that wagging tail seemed to say, "and won't we have some fun!"

The boy looked down at the dog, however, and shook his head sternly.

"No," he said, "you can't come, Gyp. If you were my dog I might take you, but I'm not going to lug other people's animals around."

The happy tail dropped dejectedly, although the brown eyes tried hard to say that, although their owner belonged to the people next door, he really regarded Jack Lester as his master

"It's no good looking at me like that," said Jack. "I can't take you. I'm going on my bike and you're too fat to run."

"Of course you'll take Gyp," said the voice of the boy's mother behind him. "I promised Mrs. Jones the dog should go out a lot. Besides," she added, "Gyp has taken to you!"

Jack protested, but it was all in vain. He was told that it was a case of Gyp going with him or neither of them going at all.

"All right, fatty," snapped the boy, "come along, but you'll have to get a move on!" And he pedaled off with the dog going as hard as his legs would carry him.

The boy made for his favorite place—the towpath by the river—but after riding along for a mile or so he began to feel a little ashamed of his treatment of Gyp. So, stopping, he dismounted and sat down by the side of the river.

The dog lay panting on the grass by his side, and was just closing his eyes against the glare of the sun when he heard a cry and then a splash.

"Help!" yelled Jack, struggling in the water. "Help! I—I can't swim."

Gyp was still out of breath and tired, but entirely forgetting this he ran to the water's edge.

"Wuff!" he barked. "Is this a nice new game? I didn't know you were going to bathe, but I'm a sport, so here I come." And in jumped the dog wi. . a big splash.

Jack's arms flew out and, as Gyp swum close to him, he grabbed at his back and hung on. The support was not much, but it was enough to enable him to struggle to the bank and, a few minutes later, both boy and dog were lying on the grass.

Jack soon scrambled out of his wet clothes, spreading them out to dry in the sun, and as soon as they were ready to put on again he started to cycle home full of the exciting story he had to tell.

The return journey was very different from the outward one, for Jack kept up with Gyp instead of Gyp keeping up with him.

"All right, old chap," he said, "take your time! From now on you are going to have a great time in our house. You're a fine, brave dog and—you're not fat, you're just well covered."

A fortnight later, when Mrs. Jones suggested that the boy had better keep Gyp, he was as happy as a king.

"Come on," he shouted, "let's go walkies to see about having the name of your new master put on your collar!"

Daily Anecdote

One Versus Many

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE was a period during the Civil War when it seemed that war with England and France was unavoidable. Both the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, insisted upon the United States taking an attitude that would have meant the opening of hostilities by those nations.

The President thought that no more chances than were absolutely necessary should be taken. Mr. Seward believed that American honor should be maintained at any cost; while Mr. Stanton insisted that Americans would be branded as cowards before the whole world.

"Why run the greater risk when we can take the lesser one?" asked the President. "The less risk we run the better for us."

Mr. Lincoln then told them a story of a man who was on the battle line during a recent engagement. The bullets were flying thick and fast. At last, his courage deserting him, he threw down his gun and ran. He was retreating at top speed when he met an officer. The officer drew his revolver and shouted. "Go back to your regiment at once or I will shoot you."

"Shoot and be hanged!" exclaimed the man. "What's one bullet to a whole hatful?"

Brevities

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: Complaint is made that no other chief executive ever traveled so far from Washington as Mr. Roosevelt will. It takes a president to break a precedent.

Arkansas Gazette: Experts are developing a larger and firmer cucumber for pickling. The New Dill for the schoolgirls.

San Francisco Chronicle: The three metals you can take to Washington and turn into cash are gold, silver, and brass.

Brevities: Motorist tells of getting in three traffic tangles in 30 minutes. Which makes his hourly rate of progress figure out at six knots.

Daily Oklahoman: Air-conditioned trains may spoil the adventure of traveling, but you can easily put a cinder in your eye.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXVIII

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)

AS ALL who are familiar with the Scriptures know, the Israelites of old attached special significance to their names, and most of these had definite meanings. The frequent recurrence of the Biblical phrase, "and his name shall be called," indicates the common belief that the name had virtues that influenced the fortunes of the person who bore it. This was a belief shared by the Greeks and those Teutonic pirates who lived by the pillage of the world.

The Bible names are tabloid poems that reveal in mystic light the grand processions of patriarchs and prophets, warriors and law givers that pass before us in the sacred pages. Thus *Abner* is "father of light," and *Absolom*, "father of peace"; *Amos*, "a burden bearer"; *Anna*, "grace"; *Asa*, "healer"; *Asher*, "favorable, happy." *Benjamin* means "the son of the right hand," and *Daniel*, "God is my judge"; *Ebenezer* is "the stone of help"; *Enoch*, "dedicated"; *Esther*, "star"; *Ezra*, "help"; *Hannah*, "grace"; *Isaiah*, "the salvation of the Lord"; *Israel*, "who prevails with God"; *Joel*, "the Lord is God"; *Jonah*, "a dove."

The Bible names adopted as font names in the Middle Ages are those associated with the most dramatic incidents in Bible history. In medieval times, few of the people could read, and many of the priests were quite illiterate. Moreover, the art of printing was then unknown. But from the preaching friars and the miracle plays the people became familiar with the main events of Bible history.

The most popular of Old Testament names was *David*. The derivatives from it that decorate the directories as surnames are numerous and include *Davey, Davidson, Davie, Davies, Dayson, Daw, Dawson, Dawkes, Dawkins, Day, Davitt, Dowson, Dowling*, and *Dowell*.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Feast of Dedication

THE Feast of Dedication is specifically mentioned only once in the Bible, in John 10:22, where the Wayshower is said to have been in Jerusalem at the time of its celebration. During the second century B. C., Antiochus Epiphanes plundered and desecrated the temple at Jerusalem; and when in or about the year 164 B. C. it was purified and rededicated to the service of Yahwah, Judas Maccabeus instituted the "feast of dedication" in commemoration of this joyous event, as recorded in the Apocrypha (I Maccabees 4:56, 59).

Josephus speaks of it as the festival of lights ("Antiquities": XII, vii, 7) because of the practice of illuminating the houses of the people, the synagogues, and even the temple itself, at this season.

In modern times the feast is still celebrated under the name "Hanukkah" (the word translated "dedication" in Neh. 12:27), and lasts for the traditional eight days, from the twenty-fifth day of Chisleu (or December). It retains its character as a festival of lights.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Present Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bismarck, N. D.

A PIONEER state fire marshal, recently retired from many years of faithful service, has purchased for his daughter a beautiful residence. Nothing unusual in that, for many fathers buy their only daughters a house—all kinds of houses, from doll houses when tiny, to play houses when growing up, and real houses when sufficiently matured. But this father was scarcely more than comfortably fixed financially; however, he had been prudent in investments and had accumulated enough to buy this lovely home from a neighboring business man who was obliged to sell it.

When asked why he bought it for his daughter at this time, he explained that he preferred to do it now, while he could see her enjoy the gift, rather than leave it to her as a bequest.

His wisdom in buying an attractive property when at its lowest value is readily apparent; but many will see in the incident a higher significance than mere business acumen. His generosity brings to his daughter and her growing family a beautiful home during that period of their lives when it will mean the most to them, and when it will best mold the thought of the children in their concepts of home.

In Lighter Vein

Weeks Ahead

First Senator: "Do you believe in preparedness?"

Second Senator (absently): "Yes, all my speeches are carefully prepared for me in advance."

Stationary

There was a dense summer fog and the officer on the bridge was becoming more and more exasperated.

As he leaned over the side of the bridge trying to pierce the gloom he saw a hazy figure leaning on a rail a few yards from his ship.

He almost choked.

"What do you think you're doing with your blinking ship?" he roared. "Don't you know the rules of the sea?"

"This ain't no blinking ship, guv'nor," said a quiet voice; "this 'ere's a lighthouse."—*Answers.*

A Word a Day

The man and the girl were sitting out at a dance on the pier, and for some time there had been silence between them.

"Do you know," he said at last, "that every evening, before I go to bed, I write down my thoughts in my diary? Interesting, don't you think?"

"Oh, most," she answered. "How long have you been doing it?"

"About a couple of years," was the reply.

"Indeed!" said the girl, sweetly. "Then you must have the first page nearly full."—*Tit-Bits.*

Coöperation

A man stood for several minutes watching a brawny truckman tugging at a heavy box almost as wide as the doorway through which he was trying to move it. Presently the onlooker asked: "Like a lift?"

"Thanks, I would," the other replied, and for the next five minutes the two men, on opposite sides of the box, worked, lifted, puffed and wheezed, but the object of their attentions did not move an inch. Finally the helper straightened up and said between puffs: "I don't believe—we can—ever get—it out."

"Get it out?" the truckman roared. "Why, I'm trying to get it in!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Surprised

A woman had gone to Scotland for the first time in her life. On her return to London she expressed herself as quite surprised at the comparative civilization of the north.

"Our English customs are spreading rapidly," she said. "Even in a little town like St. Andrews they have a nice golf course."—*Punch.*

Today's Limerick

Said simple Suzanne: "It is queer
What very strange things one will heer.
Why, only today
I heard a many say
That he'd take his corn on the ear."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*High Finance*

By CARMACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Spark in Manchuria

WHENEVER the perennial Russo-Japanese quarrel comes out in the open, the Western world is agitated lest it should degenerate into hostilities. If only it could be kept in northeastern Asia, the worry would not be half so great. But it is the fear of a greater conflagration affecting other powers besides Russia and Japan that makes the western observer look anxiously at this spark. There are some historians who trace the world war to the titanic rivalries of the Far East; precedent, no less than the delicate state of the world, causes concern.

Russia has plenty of grounds for mistrust of Japan. In the days before Sept. 18, 1931, North Manchuria was a Russian sphere of influence, looking to Moscow, much more than to Mukden, for authority. Japan has harried Russia in Manchuria so successfully that Muscovite influence is hanging only precariously on the 1000-mile stretch of railroad cutting through North Manchuria on the Moscow-Vladivostok route. This is the famous Chinese Eastern Railway. Built by the Russians with French money, it is legally a joint enterprise of the Russian and Chinese Governments, the share of the latter having been taken over by Manchukuo. Economically and strategically, however, the railroad is useless. Japan has built lines parallel to it which are draining North Manchurian trade to Japanese ports. Manchuria, moreover, is sealed as tight as a drum by the Nipponese strategists.

In the circumstances the remnant of Russian influence in North Manchuria is something of an anomaly. Moscow has offered to sell the road to Manchukuo. Manchukuo, or Japan, is willing to buy. And the difference between asking and bid prices is so slight that this argument could be settled without much ado. But the Soviet wants to order the manner of her going and properly resents some of the indignities, such as the arrest of Soviet citizens, which are apparently intended to hasten her departure.

One need not accept the Soviet charges as correct in placing such a construction upon events. In a country teeming with agents provocateurs, the truth is apt to get lost in the towering *kaoliang* of the countryside, as the Lytton Commission found out. But, if courts rely on circumstantial evidence, so must the commentator on Far East politics thousands of miles away, and the plain implication of the news is that another attempt is in progress to squeeze the Soviet completely out of Manchuria.

The Soviet would not fight over Manchuria—that is certain. Such a war would condemn Moscow in the eyes of the world as trying to conserve what cannot be regarded as other than imperialist privileges. But she has reason to feel perturbed over the safety of her frontier proper. The maritime provinces of Siberia are always in danger as long as Japan persists in its aggrandizement in northeastern Asia. With Vladivostok as their port and capital, they could fall into Japan's hands anytime Tokyo ordered a brigade across the frontier. For the great salient of North Manchuria, which is overrun with Japanese, separates the port from direct communication with supplies.

If the Soviet would not fight over Manchuria, Japan, it would seem, could not very well view lightly an expedition across the Siberian border. She has enough on her hands in the pacification of Manchuria. The trouble, if it comes, may be in Mongolia farther west. But before Russo-Japanese rivalry in those empty lands comes to a head, there are many precedents in the relations of those two countries for a *détente* to dissolve into an *entente*.

Armaments and Courage

WAR has long enjoyed a certain credit through its traditional association with human courage. Horatius defending the Roman bridge single-handed against the army of Tuscany; Drake nonchalantly finishing his game of bowls while the great Armada sailed up the Channel—tales like these have for generations fired the imaginations of men and induced a tolerance of war's carnage.

But war, and preparations for war, can no longer claim this prestige. War, and the thought of war, are today, as they have never been so clearly before, a manifestation, not of courage but of fear and terror, abject, if unashamed. This can be seen by comparing war propaganda of today with that of a few hundred years ago. Holland, writing on the British navy in 1638, and again in 1659, displays a serene confidence in its power. "Nothing under God," he says, "hath brought so much, so great commerce to this Kingdom as the rightly noble employments of our navy." The same boldness of outlook animated Sir Francis Bacon, who, writing of large armaments, observed: "Nay, number . . . in armies importeth not much where the people is of weak courage."

Present English newspapers describe Britain as totally unprepared for the destruction which, it is suggested, the future may probably hold for her. It is said that England should increase her air force to the highest level of strength possessed by any other nation. Propaganda of similar temper and intent could be drawn from the press of most other western nations.

War was always the least satisfactory way of settling disputes, but in the seventeenth century it might be plausibly claimed that it set a premium on courage and determination. In the twentieth it is machines, and not men, that count. The romantic view that war is the ideal field for the display of the manliest of human qualities is finally exploded. War, and preparation for war, are undisguisedly the manifestation of fear and cowardice; it is with the preparation for peace that true courage is now associated.

Air Visions Become Reality

IRRESISTIBLY the once "idle dreams" of aviation enthusiasts are coming into reality. Crossing the American continent in thirteen hours is easy with modern equipment. Only last year 300 miles an hour was considered impossible for commercial machines. Yet present stratosphere designs call for 350 miles an hour, and plenty of engineers look forward to 500 miles an hour in the stratosphere—and that soon.

With fundamental possibilities changing, even the details of once-imaginary air travel are coming to the fore. With planes constantly shuttling back and forth, the possibility of head-on collision led to the proposal that specific altitudes be set for different directions. Thus eastbound planes might fly at from 2000 to 3000 feet, and westbound planes at from 4000 to 5000 feet.

Now this altitude "lane-ing" of airways has started, although not based on avoidance of collision. The operators of the latest high-speed ships report that their craft are most efficient at around 15,000 feet. Such ships, if they must make frequent stops, spend much time getting up to that altitude and coming down from it, as the descent must be gradual enough to save the passengers from discomfort due to changing air pressure.

Thus the United States Post Office Department is considering having this type of ship operate regularly at around 15,000 feet for long-distance express service, while the ordinary type would make the more frequent stops and fly at much lower altitudes.

So aviation is advancing at amazing speed, yet so quietly that the public is hardly conscious of the gains. A sky filled with well-ordered air lanes, 500-miles-an-hour ships, and San Francisco-to-New York or New York-to-London trips in around ten hours in spacious air liners—all this is no longer visionary. But the public merely raises an eyebrow with, "Is that so? Interesting!" and goes its way. Such receptive thought is doubtless a major contributing factor in the tremendous increase in the speed with which radical developments that eliminate time and space have come and are still coming.

Revamping the NRA

ONE of the most-shuffled packs among all the cards of the New Deal is the NRA. This is perhaps natural, for the organization set up to foster industrial recovery under the Recovery Act is possibly the most experimental in an experimental Administration.

At any rate, shake-ups of personnel have been frequent as deputy administrators came and went. Recently rumors of change have reached to the apex of the organization and have had it that Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, the administrator, was stepping out under conditions not to his liking. The General, of course, by his own statement has been going to quit for a long time. But now, according to the implications of President Roosevelt's press conference, he is not to be allowed to leave the Administration, but will be invited to take things more easily and share some of his responsibility with other members of the Government whose departments are inevitably affected by NRA activity.

This will certainly make for a much-needed coördination. The NRA, much as it has been confused with the whole New Deal and used as a symbol of the Roosevelt program, is in fact only a part of that program and is a definite administrative agency as distinct as the Department of Commerce, whose building it shares; the Department of Labor, whose functions it has assumed in strikes; the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, whose program it has partly upset; the Public Works Administration, whose appropriations were also in the Recovery Act, or the Tariff or Civil Service Commissions, with which it must sooner or later come in contact.

The chief service the NRA can perform now is not to dragoon but to enlist the coöperation of business. To this end it can set a good example by coöperating with its fellow branches of the Government. Doubtless it will not be easy for General Johnson to share the command. He tried it with a Cabinet committee at the outset. But it will be well for him to recognize that the time of table-pounding tactics and one-man direction is past, and that the future of the policies embodied in NRA lies in knitting them consistently with the general fabric of the Government and in making them commend themselves by persuasion rather than force to the general American public.

Bookman's Travels

No Billboards

VANCOUVER, B. C.

ACROSS Canada you may travel without seeing billboards. Oh, there may be some in the outskirts of Montreal and Toronto, but the Canadian scenery is unmarred by them. The American who has not made the trip will probably receive this statement with derisive incredulity. I don't blame him; it seems out of all reason. But it's true.

Next to the people, the scenery, of course, is the play. And with no billboards in the way, there is a lot to see all along the route.

Little things stand out, as well as big ones. At a small settlement, somewhere in Manitoba, there is a church with the cupolaed spires of the Russian Orthodox style, looking very much at home in these Canadian steppes; probably the meeting point of immigrants from the Ukraine.

* * *

At a way station in Saskatchewan, a little prairie gopher, quite like a squirrel, sits up on his haunches to reap his afternoon meal. The preoccupation of animals with food must make their life monotonous.

At Calgary, Alberta, the train pauses for forty minutes, and you leave to stretch your legs in the frontierlike streets. When you return, a little ahead of time, the gate is barred by one of those policemen who guard all railway gates in western Canada. He is gentle-voiced but firm. You may not go back to your car until switching has been completed.

Next morning, when you wake up, you are in the Rockies. As you eat breakfast, your eye climbs peaks which are mantled perpetually with snow. At the Albert Canyon the train stands a few minutes while you gaze from an observation platform upon the tumbling waters. The cascade is not so high as the Montmorency Falls at Quebec, but it is more untamed-looking.

At Sicamous Junction you get your first glimpse of Shuswap Lake, miles long and not very wide, so that it looks like a river as you skirt its shore. There must be good fishing there, for on a boat livery at the Junction is an advertisement reading, "No fish, no pay."

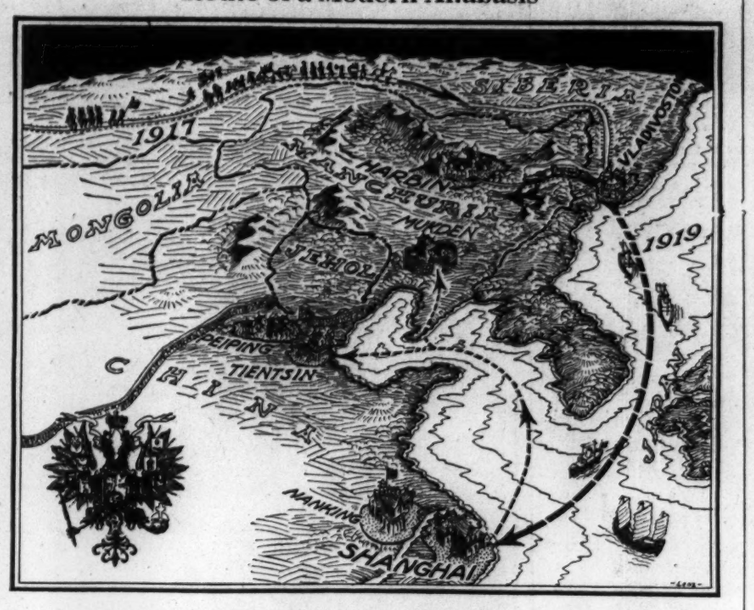
* * *

From the lake runs the North Thompson River, which later joins the Fraser. Along the North Thompson Canyon are castlelike formations of clayey cliffs, formed by erosion. They look like prehistoric cliff dwellings, and the groups of Indian and Japanese railway workers standing under them might be the prehistoric men themselves, seen in the distance of time as well as of space.

As the train skirts the Fraser, the sun, after a week of steady shining, disappears. Clouds hide the mountain tops, mists veil the water, rain begins to fall. The news agent, who is an unofficial lecturer for the tour, is apologetic. Such weather is almost unheard-of in summer. But we are delighted. The view of those wisps and strands of cloud across the heights is something we would not have missed.

L. A. SLOPER

Route of a Modern Anabasis



White Russians in the Far East

By Marc T. Greene

THE flight from Europe into Asia of a mighty horde of banished Russians, soldiers and civilians, men and women, patriarchs and little children, is, like that of the Czechoslovakian Army which fled from destruction along the same Transiberian trail, another Anabasis and it deserves another Xenophon to write its annals. But even that desperate retreat was only the preface to further trials when the harrassed "whites" were forced to flee from Vladivostok at the approach of the Bolsheviki.

From 1917 onward the struggle of the Russian refugees who fled eastward is one of the epics of modern times. In the cities of the Orient today, especially in Shanghai, you may gather something of the story, a bit here and a bit there, from the older members of the remarkable Shanghai "white" Russian colony. It is not a thing they care greatly to talk of, for in the victory they have won over adversity they know a measure of content and would forget the past. Yet the very nature of that past brings the greater glory to their triumph.

In drab Vladivostok more than 10,000 refugees were huddled in 1919, while "white" Russian troops and others were trying to check the Bolshevik advance to the coast. As that attempt failed the plight of the refugees became more desperate. Only Harbin, across hundreds of miles of dreary and gale-swept plains, or Shanghai, across thousands of miles of icy seas, offered any hope of succor. For each of these the refugees set forth. In the harbor of Vladivostok were three small and antiquated steam vessels still flying the blue-and-white flag of the Tsars. Into them, vastly overcrowding their capacity, poured several thousand panic-stricken men, women and children. The pathetic little fleet was commanded by a former admiral, high in the service of the monarchy. He, Gleboff, guided the vessels across stormy waters into the Yang-Tsze-kiang and then up the Huang-pu to Shanghai. Two of them no more than held together until then and were beached on the muddy flats of the Huang-pu to disintegrate.

For a long time the admiral himself and others who had held relatively high places under the Tsar were not permitted ashore, for the Chinese Republic had in the meantime recognized the Soviet and admitted to China a great deal of its influence. At last, however, this ban was lifted. The remaining Russians landed, but first the doughty commander took his little vessel to sea and sunk her—with the blue-and-white flag still flying.

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By that time in Shanghai there were more than 10,000 "white" Russians. Others were scattered throughout the East, a few in Japan, many in Harbin, Mukden and other Manchurian cities, a handful in Peking and another in Tientsin, stragglers everywhere else, in Hong Kong, in Saigon, in Singapore, even in Macao and Bangkok. And how most of them existed they themselves could hardly have told.

Hundreds of the refugees had never known what manual labor meant, nor want of anything whatever. Yet one of the high lights of this extraordinary experience is the spirit of sympathy and of burden sharing that was developed in Shanghai among them. Indeed, it was that spirit that finally triumphed. Never did higher courage, more amazing determination or more stubborn refusal to yield to the seemingly inevitable reveal themselves than during the dozen years ere the Russian colony of Shanghai found itself at last upon something like firm ground, economically speaking.

Ten years ago many in Shanghai would have told you the Russian colony would disintegrate, be swallowed up like so many other alien peoples by the teeming hordes of China. On the contrary, made up as the group was of men and women whose former lives had lain far apart, socially and economically, still the refugees clung together, aiding one another with sympathy and encouragement, and with whatever of substance any here and there might secure. About 1930 the tide of their fortunes seemed to turn—almost imperceptibly at first.

* * *

The turning point came, curiously enough, in the Shanghai French Concession. This adjoins the International Settlement on the south, and within its boundaries more than half of the refugees were living. Its principal thoroughfare was called Avenue Joffre, and the French settlers in Shanghai used to insist that this long and broad boulevard was as French as Paris.

But about 1930 Avenue Joffre began gradually to undergo a surprising change. Its French characteristics disappeared as the Russians acquired shop after shop, café and restaurant and apartment house. In another year Avenue Joffre was no longer like Paris, but very much like the Petrograd of old. Its development was a kind of barometer of the improving fortunes of the Russian colony. For as soon as one member of it found himself established, he discovered a place for a comrade.

That the victory has been gained and, despite the setback of the past two years, that it will be maintained is indicated by the records of the Russian Relief Society of Greater Shanghai, which shows that, whereas in 1928 there were more than 2000 helpless indigents requiring charity, all but a few have become at least partially self-supporting. Some of the shopkeepers have become quite well-to-do, professional men have grown self-respecting once more, and scores who a few years ago were penniless and well-nigh hopeless are now contented citizens.

Many former naval men are officers on coastwise steamers and a few are even masters. Others are in the customs service and not a few are members of the fire departments of both the International Settlement and the French Concession. So many jobs, indeed, are open to them that, with the return of normal times generally, the long-acute Russian "problem" of Shanghai will be no more. And what applies in Shanghai more or less applies to the rest of the "white" Russians of the Far East. For there is now a new Russia in the Orient and its capital is Shanghai.

North . . South . . East . . West

When One Goes Away to School

By Frank L. Perrin

DETROIT

MORE than mere miles seem to separate the Middle West section of the United States from the older and less adventuresome East. The once distinct social standards have, of course, become more and more uniform. If there ever were those apprehensive persons who feared that cultural civilization would never extend beyond the Adirondacks, they no longer have cause for alarm. Inflections and pronunciations may still disclose sectional peculiarities, but in dining cars east-bound as well as west-bound, one finds the napkin put to approved uses and the usual amenities of travel appropriately observed. One sectional barrier has been leveled.

Michigan is, of course, a border state. From its east window it looks out across Lake Erie toward its older neighbor, New York State, gaining, perhaps, a somewhat less surprising view than that contemplated by those on its western border who look across Lake Michigan toward Wisconsin, which has come to be regarded almost as an experimental laboratory for the testing of political isms. But even on this fringe of the Middle West one seems to sense the presence of stirring unrest, of a determination to seek, if not assured prosperity under the old order, new lines of adventure in economic experimentation under the ægis of some sympathetic political bloc or party.

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Approaching this supercharged environment from the East, perhaps one gains a better appreciation than he may have had of the influences which the President probably analyzed on his recent journey from West to East. Whereas along the Atlantic seaboard and its immediate hinterland some outspoken opposition to a broader extension of new-deal policies is heard, this gradually lessens as the Middle West is approached.

The question may quite naturally be asked, Is there a growing apprehension, even among the President's friends and advisers, that it is the determination of pro-Administration leaders in the West and Far West to compel the adoption by Congress of measures even more radical in their nature than those already enacted? There may be validity in the view of some that the newly formed American Liberty League, nonpartisan in its personnel, is designed to become the public safeguard, the civic peace officer, which will equip and man the traffic signals along the experimental highway the American people are now traveling.

In this section of the country there prevails the popular impression that old party lines are pretty completely shattered. Nominally, there are more Republicans than Democrats in these states which for years knew little of economic adversity. Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin have, generally speaking, been true to early political traditions. Many things in recent years have combined to destroy inherited political predilections. These had been nursed and fostered through storms in previous election years, always with the hope that a more favorable season would return.

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At the time of Grover Cleveland's second election to the Presidency, it is related that on election night a disappointed Republican voter announced to his wife that they would move out of the State; that he would not remain in Democratic territory. The next day, as he made no preparations to leave, his wife asked him the reason for delay. He is said to have explained, with disgust, that there was no place to go—the whole world had gone Democratic.

There is much in the political history of the United States which may with benefit be studied and pondered today. The Democratic Party, for a generation following the war between the states, preserved its identity and its adhesiveness in spite of years of political adversity, nationally. One wonders if any political party, as now constituted, could preserve its ranks under similar circumstances. There have been many indications in recent years of the effects of disintegrating influences in the major parties. Old animosities have been forgotten. Party names are no longer anathema to those of the opposition. Men seldom threaten to move out of a state because of its political complexion.

No gift of prophecy is required to make the prediction that more noticeably in the future than in the recent past there will be a breaking away from party attachments, resulting either in a shifting of strength and new alignments in the older parties, or in a definite turning away from both. One wonders if in the new American Liberty League many who are restive under old leaderships will find sanctuary.

The Wide Horizon

World Views and Reviews

Imperial Valley Still Smiles

By Courtland Holdom

EL CENTRO, CALIF.

IMPERIAL VALLEY is the only place in California which has suffered directly from the Midwest drought. Because rain has not fallen on 240,000 square miles of watershed extending into Colorado and Wyoming, upward of 400,000 fertile acres lie parched and largely unproductive in this winter garden at the Mexican border.

They are acres which have been prodigeously bountiful ever since daring engineers brought water from the Colorado River to this wide below-sea-level plain. Today there is little to differentiate farms from dreary miles of desert surrounding them. Field crops have been abandoned. Drinking water is brought farmers in railway tank cars. Motor trucks haul water from rural pools to thirsty livestock. Drought relief funds are spent for hay, shipped in from more fortunate regions to replace alfalfa which may have withered when it was an inch high.

What little water the canals bring is used to preserve citrus orchards, and to supply the valley's teeming little cities. Green lawns have vanished, but trees and shrubs in gardens and public parks may receive an hour's sprinkling once a week.

Agriculture wonders when it may again produce the field crops which are the district's greatest asset. A "pea deal" has already gone by the boards, and it looks as though the still more valuable "lettuce deal," and perhaps even the "melon deal" of the spring, may go unplanted. If it does not rain both soon and hard on those northern watersheds, it may be too late, for winter comes early to the Rockies, and snowfall would do Imperial Valley no good until late next spring. That would mean virtually a year lost from the calendar of a district which gives the entire Nation early lettuce, melons and peas.

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It is by far the worst drought which has visited this area, and it will be the last, for next season Boulder Dam will be ready to hold back the flood waters of the Colorado, and to apportion the lower river's flow evenly over the months.

Plucky pioneers who have made and lost many a fortune in the valley's short history, take the drought unflinchingly. They have licked blight, silt, flood and drought before, and they will come up smiling again.

"It's no worse to lose crops before you plant them than to grow them and then not be able to sell them," one farmer told me.

"This is the greatest advertisement we've had for Boulder Dam," another remarked. "If it had come ten years ago, it would have killed all opposition to the Colorado River project. Now it's totally useless propaganda."

Valley residents continue about their pursuits with the remarkable enthusiasm they have always shown in conquering devastating temperatures. In summer the mercury in their thermometers climbs above 100 degrees F. and remains there, except for occasional excursions 20 or more degrees higher yet.

"It gets tiresome after a couple of months," the girl behind a soda fountain told me. Her hair was held high by a ribbon, in the style which gives many valley maidens an ancient Grecian air. "But when I think of the men working in the fields," she added, "it seems easy."

"Hot weather troubles are more conversational than actual," a barber ventured. "No one who works under a roof has reason to complain. If you just live with moderation, and above all else avoid alcohol, the heat won't bother you."

Neckties are unknown to the valley during summer. Open collars and rolled sleeves are de rigeur on all occasions. Pith helmets are frequently seen. Modern refrigeration, moreover, robs the heat of half its terror, cooling many buildings as well as icing food.

Strong-winged crickets the size of small mice, and other outsize insects, on the other hand, aid in driving many families to near-by cool mountain resorts, and business men often commute fifty miles or more by motor to their work in the valley.

* * *

An excitement of the moment is commencement of work on the all-American canal, which will bring water from the Colorado without an excursion into Mexico. The need for such a ditch was never more apparent. At present, with the river down to a trickle, the precious water hoarded behind a silt dam must be shared equally with Mexican farmers. Most of Imperial Valley's 1750 miles of canals and laterals are dry. But when the new canal is finished, Boulder Dam will provide water aplenty for all.

I asked a newspaper editor in Mexicali what farmers below the border thought of the situation.

"You will have the power to withhold from us, when the all-American canal is completed," he replied. "But why should we worry? You Americans sell us goods of all kinds. You send us the electricity for that light from across the border. We know you will always sell us water, even if we use it to raise millions of dollars worth of produce in competition with your farmers."

[Relation of Education to Democracy will be discussed from a British viewpoint in tomorrow's Wide Horizon.]